The Huntingdon Journal.

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The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - J. A. NASH,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office on the Corner of Fifth and Washington streets.

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL is published every Wednesday, by J. R. DURBORROW and J. A. NASH, under the firm name of J. R. DURBORROW & Co., at $2.00 per annum, IN ADVANCE, or $2.50 if not paid for in six months from date of subscription, and $3 if not paid within the year.

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A. P. W. JOHNSTON, Surveyor and Civil Engineer, Huntingdon, Pa.
OFFICE: No. 113 Third Street. aug21,1872.

DR. H. W. BUCHANAN,
DENTIST,
No. 228 Hill Street,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
July 3, '72.

D. CALDWELL, Attorney-at-Law, No. 111, 3d street. Office formerly occupied by Messrs. Woods & Williamson. [ap12,'71.

DR. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, offers his professional services to the community. Office, No. 523 Washington street, one door east of the Catholic Parsonage. [jan.4,'71.

E. J. GREENE, Dentist. Office removed to Leister's new building, Hill street Huntingdon. [jan.4,'71.

G. L. ROBB, Dentist, office in S. T. Brown's new building, No. 520, *Hill* St., Huntingdon, Pa. [ap12,'71.

H. C. MADDEN, Attorney-at-Law Office, No. —, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [ap.19,'71.

J. FRANKLIN SCHOCK, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Prompt attention given to all legal business. Office 229 Hill street, corner of Court House Square. [dec.4,'72

J. SYLVANUS BLAIR, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, Hill street, hree doors west of Smith. [jan.4'71.

J. CHALMERS JACKSON, Attorney at Law. Office with Wm. Dorris, Esq., No. 403, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. All legal business promptly attended to. [jan15

J. R. DURBORROW, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will practice in the several Courts of Huntingdon county. Particular attention given to the settlement of estates of decedents. Office in he JOURNAL Building. [feb.1,'71.

J. W. MATTERN, Attorney-at-Law and General Claim Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., Soldiers' claims against the Government for back pay, bounty, widows' and invalid pensions attended to with great care and promptness. Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

L. S. GEISSINGER, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office with Brown & Bailey. [Feb.5-1y

K. ALLEN LOVELL. J. HALL MUSSER.

LOVELL & MUSSER,
Attorneys-at-Law,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Special attention given to COLLECTIONS of all kinds; to the settlement of ESTATES, &c.; and all other legal business prosecuted with fidelity and dispatch. [nov6,'72

R. A. ORBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office, 321 Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [may31,'71.

JOHN SCOTT. S. T. BROWN. J. M. BAILEY
SCOTT, BROWN & BAILEY, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Pensions, and all claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against the Government will be promptly prosecuted. Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

WILLIAM A. FLEMING, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention given to collections, and all other legal business attended to with care and promptness. Office, No. 229, Hill street. [ap19,'71.

Hotels.

MORRISON HOUSE,
OPPOSITE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. DEPOT
HUNTINGDON, PA.
J. H. CLOVER, Prop.
April 5, 1871-1y.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,
S. S. Bowpoy, Prop'r.
Corner of Pitt & Juliana Sts., Bedford, Pa. may1.

Miscellaneous.

O YES! O YES! O YES!
The subscriber holds himself in readiness to cry Sales and Auctions at the shortest notice. Having considerable experience in the business he feels assured that he can give satisfaction. Terms reasonable. Address G. J. HENRY,
March5-6mos. Saxton, Bedford county, Pa.

H. ROBLEY, Merchant Tailor, in Leister's Building (second floor,) Huntingdon, Pa., respectfully solicits a share of public patronage from town and country. [oct16,72

R. A. BECK, Fashionable Barber and Hairdresser, Hill street, opposite the Franklin House. All kinds of Tonics and Pomades kept on handand for sale. [ap19,'71-6m

SHIRLEYSBURG ELECTRO-MEDICAL, Hydropathic and Orthopedic Institute, for the treatment of all Chronic Diseases and Deformities.
Send for Circulars. Address
Drs. BAIRD & GEHRETT,
nov-27,'72tf] Shirleysburg, Pa.

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TO ADVERTISERS:

—:o:—

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED

EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING

BY

J. R. DURBORROW & J. A. NASH.

Office corner of Fifth and Washington Sts.,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

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SEGAR LABELS,
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PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,
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ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC.,

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Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing superior to any other establishment in the county. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed,

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Original Poetry.

Egotism.

BY THE BARD OF THE MOUNTAIN.

A spectre stalks across the radiant face
Of man's most lucid principle,
Distorting by a hideous grimace
The beauty that his thought reveals.

O'er every sphere of life we see it loom,
A dimming shadow, to eclipse
The roseate tinges that in nature bloom,
And mar the product of the eager lip.

In youth's gay morn, when nature's powers yield
Abundantly the mind's rich fruit,
How darkly rankle on her verdant field
The scions of this poisonous root.

When time's hoar tinsel on the brow appears,
Denoting clearly death's approach,
When bows the frame beneath weight of years,
Mark the defacing monster's touch.

No high condition, from its ban exempt,
Can claim entire purity,
Though virtue's nobles make the stern attempt,
Succeeding only partially.

No power deep innate in mortal man
Can serve to check its swift advance,
Like the black cloud which boundless ether spans,
And dimly shades its blue expanse.

The Story-Teller.

The Wild Hunter.

BY GEN. J. T. BRISBIN.

IT is ten years ago, said Mr. Belden, and at that time the country back from the Missouri was not much settled. The fame of the Big Blue lands had spread far and wide, and every week scores of farmers from Iowa, Illinois and Missouri came in and settled on the rich bottoms, almost invariably writing back to their friends in the States that the land was one flowing with milk and honey, and urging them to come and take up farms. So the settlement prospered amazingly, and Beatrice, Neb., which had only been a town "on paper," became a thriving village in reality.

Among the farmers who came to settle in this new country was a Mr. Thompson and his family. They had formerly lived in Iowa, on the Big Sioux River, six miles from Sioux City; but, not prospering there, they sought to better their condition by moving to Nebraska, and selected the Big Blue as their future home. Mr. Thompson's family consisted of his wife, his daughter Mary, a sweet girl of sixteen, and old man who had spent the best part of his life in the service of the family, and now that he was old, was retained for the good he had done, and that he might have a home in his declining years. At one time Mr. T. had been well off in the world, but unfortunate speculations in Western lands had ruined him, and, at the time of which I speak, he had little left besides a few horses, a wagon or two, and a dozen head of cattle.

Near to where Mr. Thompson had settled on the Blue lived a wild young man who had won for himself the name of the "Wild Trapper of the Blue." He lived all alone on the headwaters of a little creek, and was rarely seen except when he came, once in every two or three months, to the traders to exchange his furs and skins for flour, tobacco, matches, coffee, and such other articles as he needed. On these occasions, after having made his purchases, he would lounge about the traders for several days, drinking bad whisky, and quarrelling with every one he could get to quarrel with him. When under the influence of whisky he would mount his horse, and, with two large navy revolvers in his belt, ride up and down the village, defying every one to come out and fight him. For the slightest offense, either real or imagined, he would fire at a man, and if he had a grudge against any one, that person's cattle or horses were sure soon afterward to be missing. It was more than hinted that he was the principal or accomplice in many of the thefts, and, if he were so minded, could tell where most of the valuable horses stolen from time to time on the Salt Lake stage road had gone. Yet such was the reputation of this young desperado for courage and wickedness that no one cared to meddle with him, and wherever he went his society was tolerated rather than preferred. No ten men could be induced to go to his ranch to search for stolen stock, and so the matter was allowed to rest—every one blaming him with all sorts of crimes, but no one being able to swear the suspicions were correct.

One evening, just as Mr. Thompson and his family were sitting down in their humble cabin to a supper of corn-bread and venison, a tall young man mounted on a wiry pony, rode up. He was scarcely nineteen years of age, and wore the inevitable leggings and long frock of the Western hunters, fringed with buckskin. His face was brown as a nut, and, when he raised the broad brim of his slouch hat, his countenance betrayed unmistakable signs of dissipation.

Mr. Thompson politely invited the stranger to dismount and partake of their frugal meal, and, springing from his horse, he prepared to enter; but when he saw Mary he drew back, blushed, and would have mounted again, had not Mr. Thompson insisted upon his stepping long enough to eat something. It was not long before Mr. Thompson discovered from the conversation that his guest was none other than the famous young desperado of the Blue, and the discovery was attended with considerable anxiety and alarm. The quick eye of the hunter detected in an instant the alarm his presence had created, and, rising from the table before he had finished his supper, he said, with a dignified air:

"I am indeed the Wild Trapper of the Blue, and, like every one else, you think me bad; but I am not so bad as they say. Oh?" he added, after a moment's pause, "if some one in the world would only believe me good, I might become like other men."

Then, fixing his piercing eyes on Mary, he gazed at her a full minute, and, turning on his heel, he left the cabin without saying another word. The family, through the open doorway, saw him swing his lithe body across his pony, and gallop swiftly away over the prairie towards his cabin.

From this visit Mr. Thompson augured bad luck; but, as day after day and week after week passed they saw no more of him, they began to think they had done the young man injustice. True, they had often heard of him in the village, where he continued his drinking and fighting; but, although the nearest way would have led him by Mr. Thompson's house, both in going and coming, he always crossed the prairie some miles above, and never came near the place.

Mr. Thompson, who had once been a kind husband, an indulgent father, and a man of good habits, disappointed by repeated failures in business and vexed by poverty, had of late years taken to drink, and now was little better than a common drunkard. His wife and daughter had persuaded him to move from Iowa, hoping, when his old associations were broken up, he would do better in Nebraska and make their new home a happy one. For a time their most sanguine wishes seemed about to be realized. The farm they had taken up was a good one, the crops were abundant, and all seemed to promise a happy future. Mr. Thompson had left off drinking entirely, and was again the kind and affectionate husband and father of former years. The happiness of this little family was unbounded, when, in an evil hour, a cloud darkened the bright sunshine of their rude cottage, and finally burst in a destroying storm. A man named Cook opened a traveler's ranch, or hotel, near Mr. Thompson's, and between this man and the farmer soon subsisted the warmest friendship. Night after night Mr. Thompson would go to Cook's, and sit in the society of bad men until the small hours of the morning. The wife and daughter, alarmed for his safety, redoubled their efforts to make his home attractive, and resorted to every womanly device to keep him with them; but, despite their exertions, he spent more than half his time at Cook's.

For a long time he resisted every temptation to drink; but at length the evil of keeping bad company became apparent, and one morning Mr. Thompson came home to his family reeling drunk. His downward course was now rapid; he was drunk every day; and to the vice of drinking he soon added that of gambling. The land on which he lived was a homestead, and the title could not be perfected for five years, so he could not gamble it away; but, one by one, the horses, cattle, farming implements were put up and lost, until at last all that was left were two horses, a wagon and harness.

Among the persons who visited Cook's was a person called Long Ned, a flashily dressed individual, an ex-stage driver, a drunkard, a gambler, and an unprincipled scoundrel. Ned had won most of Mr. Thompson's stock and money, and was now waiting to finish up his devilish work by taking the last thing the poor man had. He had not long to wait, for, one evening Thompson with his team and wagon, came over to the ranch, and after sundry drinks had been taken Ned proposed to play for the team and horses. At first Thompson refused, saying it was all he had left, and he meant to keep that; but a drink or two more and the exhibition by Ned of a hundred dollars in money changed his mind, and he sat down at the fatal table; he was so sure he could win this time, and then Ned said he only wished he would, for he wanted to see Mr. Thompson get back some of his property.

In one hour the last horse was gone, and Mr. Thompson rose from his chair and staggered to the wall, where he stood with his head hanging upon his breast, pondering his misfortunes, and realizing at last that he and his family were penniless, and he had not even the means of getting home. Ned came up and, slapping the farmer familiarly on the shoulder, said, "Come, cheer up, old fellow, and let us take a drink."

Thompson moved mechanically to the bar, and, filling his glass to the brim, drank it off. Again and again he drank, and at each swallow of the vile stuff seemed to grow more desperate. He was now maudlin drunk, and Ned led his victim to one side, and said he had long wanted a wife, and as Mary was a fine girl he would like to marry her. He really sympathized with Mr. Thompson in his losses; and as it was the custom in new settlements for men to buy their wives from the Indians, he would put up all he had won of Mr. Thompson against Mary. At first the farmer was shocked and surprised; but the more he thought of it the more reasonable Ned's proposition seemed to be, and after another glass he sat down and staked his own daughter on a hand of cards. Ned won, and the farmer burst into tears. The gambler made light of the matter, and assured him if he had lost a daughter he had won a son-in-law. Again and again they drank, and, Ned calling for a bottle of whisky, the two got into the wagon and started for the farmer's house. On the road, Thompson drank heavily from the bottle, so that when they arrived at the farm, the farmer was so drunk that he had to be helped out of the wagon. It was very late, but the wife and daughter were still up waiting for his return, and Mary was clad in a neat white muslin which made her look charming. They were both much surprised to see a stranger with Mr. Thompson, but received him kindly, thinking, no doubt, he had merely come to see Mr. T. safe home.

Ned turned out the team—his team—and then entered the cabin. He was a repulsive looking fellow at best; but now that the night wind had puffed and flushed his bloated face, he looked perfectly hideous. Fixing his bleared eyes on Mary, he stared the girl out of countenance, and she turned away. Wherever she went Ned followed her with his ferret eyes, until the girl became so nervous and uneasy she went into the room and waked up the old man. When she returned to the outer room, she found her mother had fallen into a swoon, and her father, who had been asleep in the chair, was now sitting up, apparently quite sober and talking to Ned Mary ran to her mother, and raising her in her arms, placed her on the bed, where she sprinkled water in her face until she recovered, and began to sob bitterly.

Her father now called her to his side, and said:

"Mary, we have lost everything; this gentleman has won all, and wants you for his wife. I have promised him your hand. Go to him.

The surprised and confused girl ran to her mother; but Ned called to her, in a rough voice:

"Come here to me, girl; you are now my little woman, and I want you."

Scarcely knowing what she did, with one bound she reached the door, and in a moment more was out in the dark night and flying across the prairie towards the barn. She heard her father call to her to come back, and then halloo to Ned to run round the house while he went to the barn. Mary had intended to take her pony from the barn and ride she knew not whither; but, hearing her father's voice close behind her, she slipped out of the stable by a back door and ran across the prairie. For an hour she ran on, and then sank down completely exhausted. Long and bitterly she wept, lying prone upon the cold, damp ground. Then, startled by the howl of a wolf, she sprang up and tried to think. Where should she go? What should she do? It was not far to the river, and she would cast herself in, and beneath its dark waters end her troubles.—Arrived upon the bank, she stands like a statue, gazing down at the gurgling flood. Her purpose is firm; one plunge, and all will be over. But hark! what noise is that? It is the dip of paddles; and, as Mary stands on the very brink of the river, in the light of the new risen moon, a canoe, with four Indians in it, rounds the bend of the stream within a few rods of her. Why does the warrior in the bow of the boat rise, and, with a gesture, impose silence on his comrades? He believes this white and statue-like figure is no human being, and even the oars cease to dip while the boat floats silently by and the savages pass on their way to the settlement to steal stock.

Mary stood perfectly still, little caring what became of her; but the sight of the Indians had changed her purpose, and no sooner had they passed than she hastened from the river. As she turned about, a gray wolf rose from the grass within a few feet from her, and slunk away with an angry growl, while a night-owl, perched on the limb of a tree over head, flapped his great wings and uttered dismal cries as he flew affrighted up the river.

Mary had been thinking for the past few minutes of "The Wild Trapper of the Blue," and she had now determined to go to him. She knew she was not far from his cabin, and why should she not go and claim his protection. Perhaps he was not bad; indeed she had always believed he was not so wicked as they had represented him.

The night air was chilly, but she felt not the cold, for her blood was full of fever. The wind tossed her brown hair around so that she took her shawl and put it over her head, and then ran briskly along the trail In an hour she neared the fierce hunter's cabin and her heart beat wildly as she knocked upon the door. Again and again she knocked, but still no response, and then she went to the little window and peered into the cabin.—She listened, but all was dark and silent within.

Returning to the door she rapped louder than before, and a voice whispered through the key-hole:

"Who is it?"

For a moment she knew not what to say, then, summoning courage, she replied:

"It is I—Mary Thompson—who wants you to protect me."

Cautiously the door was opened, and the hunter looked out and stared at Mary, to whom he said:

"I thought it was Indians or Regulators; but come in, girl, and I beg pardon for having kept you out in the cold so long."

Then he lit a pine knot, and handing Mary a chair, drew out his sharp jack-knife and whittled some shavings to kindle a fire. There was soon a bright blaze roaring on the hearth, and, with all the politeness of a courtier, he moved up Mary's stool and bade her sit close to the burning embers.

"I heard you," he said, "even before you knocked, for my ears have become somewhat practised to the sound of approaching footsteps; but I could not make you out. When I saw your head at the window with that shawl over it, I thought it was a squaw's head," he added, laughing and after a moment's pause, inquired, "Any Indians down your way?"

Mary simply said "No," and he pressed her no further.

The kettle was boiling, and he made a cup of tea and gave it to her to drink.—Then he said:

"Now, young lady, I know not what brings you here at this time of night, nor do I wish to know; but something dreadful must have happened to cause any one to claim protection from the Wild Trapper of the Blue, and of all others, a young girl. There! There!" he added, seeing Mary about to speak, "Don't say a word, but just lie down on that bed, and take a good sound sleep while I go outside and keep watch over the house. You can shut the door and bolt it after me, if you wish," taking his gun, "but you need not be afraid, Mary, for I would not harm a hair of your head; and, as for others harming you while under my protection, they must first cross the dead body of the Wild Hunter. Now, don't fret, girl, but sleep as sound as if you were at home and happy; and, mind you don't cry and trouble, or you'll be having a spell of sickness in the morning after this night's trip, and I can tell you I'm a mighty poor nurse," he said, closing the door behind him, and laughing heartily outside.

Was this, indeed, the Wild Hunter of the Blue, about whom such terrible tales were told, and in whom there was nothing but wickedness? Mary thought she had never met a more polite or gentlemanly person; somehow her fears had all disappeared, and she felt singularly safe and happy. She did not lock the door, for she felt not the slightest uneasiness; but she peeped from a little window, and saw the tall hunter, with his gun across his shoulder, walking up and down before the cabin like a sentinel, and then she laid down on the bed and soon fell into a deep sleep.

Next morning, when she awoke the sun was shining brightly, and, springing up, for she had not removed any of her clothing, she ran to the window and looked out. There was the hunter pacing up and down, just as he had been doing the night before. "How polite in him," thought Mary, "not to disturb me; and how considerate of my comfort and safety he has been ever since I entered his humble abode." She made haste to open the door, and the hunter bade her good morning and hoped she rested well. Then he made up the fire, and, bringing Mary some water in a basin, with a comb and brush, said he would cook the breakfast while she made her toilet. To this Mary objected, saying she would do the cooking herself, and, as soon as her simple toilet was made, set about the work. The hunter brought the things for her to cook, peeled the potatoes, and showed her where everything he had was kept. Every few minutes he would burst out laughing, and say, "How funny to have a woman *cook for me!*" Mary's heart was heavy, and she was constantly thinking of her mother at home, and wondering where they thought she was; but her position was so novel for a young girl, and her companion so cheerful, that she could not help blushing, and at times, despite her troubles, her small, steel-gray eyes would sparkle with mirth. When they sat down to breakfast the hunter thought he had never seen so charming a creature as Mary, and somehow she never seemed to mind the great brown eyes constantly fixed upon her. Strange she should not be afraid, for she was alone with the most desperate man of the West; but, so far from fearing him, she thoroughly believed he was her best friend and protector.

After breakfast she told the hunter her tale, and again claimed his protection. He listened respectfully and attentively, and, when she had done, said:

"So you thought you could trust me?"

"I did" replied Mary, while the hot blood rushed to her temples.

For a moment the muscles in the face of the hunter worked convulsively, and, rising, he went to a small cupboard and took from it two daguerotypes—the one of a young girl, and the other of a middle aged woman. Opening them and placing them in Mary's lap, while a tear dimmed his eye, he said:

"These are the pictures of my dear mother and darling sister, and I swear to you by them I will always be to you as a brother."

Mary held out her hand, and, as he grasped it, two hearts met in that clasp, never to be divided again on earth.

The hunter told Mary that she must go back at once to her mother, and, now she had placed herself under his protection, she need not fear Long Ned or any one else. Placing her on his pony, he walked by her side and led the little brute, who, not being used to such a burden, was disposed to be a little vicious. Carefully and tenderly, as if she were an infant, he guarded her until they came to her father's house, where they had scarcely arrived when that most startling of all cries on the boarder, "Indians!" was heard, and a man dashed up to say that the settlement below had been attacked and all of Long Ned's stock stolen. Waiting to hear no more, Long Ned, who was still on the farm, leaped upon a pony and dashed away across the prairie.

Placing Mary in the arms of her mother, the Wild Hunter left her to tell her own tale, and rapidly followed Ned. The Indians were driven off and all the stock recovered, but Long Ned did not return. Some said he was killed by the savages; others, that the Wild Hunter shot him; but, be that as it may, he was dead, and no one seemed to care by whose hand he had fallen. Nearly all the recaptured stock had once belonged to Mr. Thompson, and, Ned being dead, the Wild Hunter took it upon himself to return it to the farmer, saying he was Ned's heir; a decision no one objected to. What was most surprising, however, was the fact that the Wild Hunter did not drink any more or quarrel with any one. When pressed for an explanation, he simply replied: "I have quit that sort of thing."

Little more remains to be told of this true tale of border life, and it may be summed up in these words: Soon after the Indian raid there was a wedding at Mr. Thompson's and the farmer, influenced by his new son-in-law, stopped drinking and became a prosperous and useful citizen If you ever visit the Big Blue, just above Mr. Thompson's place you will find the brown-haired, happy-faced woman, with her four little curly headed children playing about her knee. The owner of this farm is a quiet, orderly, well-to-do man; and, if you will wait until he comes home from the fields, you will recognize in him none other than "The Wild Hunter of the Blue."

Reading for the Million.

Notes of Travel.

NEWPORT, August 26, 1873.

When we last wrote, we had a trip through Lake George, in anticipation of which we promised to tell you. We landed at Ticonderoga, and such a pushing, rushing, elbowing and jostling of one person against another, and all for what? to get a seat on top of the stage. I could'nt help wondering whether traveling didn't make one more selfish than anything else. On steamers, people rush pell-mell to get the first seat at the table, again to get seats on the top of the stage, then to get to the hotel first, and to be first to procure the best rooms, and so on to the end, the unselfish, patient man, gets no thanks and fares badly. We pushed on (with the crowd) none of the meekest, nor slowest, and got to the top of the hill where stood half dozen stages, all full on top but one, and didn't we rush for it, just as three Englishmen scrambled up before us; fortunately, there was room enough for two more, and as our seats were in front of them, they managed to make a rug out of our dress, however we were only too glad to be seated outside where we had fresh air and an unobstructed view. Soon the baggage was arranged and the array of coaches moved off. The drive from Ticonderoga to Lake George, is a very pleasant one of four miles; almost at the beginning of the ride is Fort Ticonderoga, around this Fort, and all along the road, was the general rendezvous of General Montcalm and his army. We thought as we rode, of the scene here about this time years ago, July 1758, when a bloody battle was fought between Montcalm and Abercrombie, how fearfully the English were slaughtered, here too was the noble Howe killed; remains of fortifications are to be seen all along the road and still called the "French lines." While taking this historical retrospect, we reached Lake George. It would be impossible to accurately describe the beauties of this lake. All that artists and authors can do, there will yet be wanting the reality to do it justice. So calm, so beautiful in its clear depths; so transparent that the Indians gave it the name of "Silver Water—such lovely and numberless islands everywhere, some so tiny and rich in verdure, they look like beds of soft green moss set in glittering gems, for the sun shining on the water makes thousands of flashes. One of the beauties of the lake is its seclusion, like a fair bed it lies between high mountain ridges, some as high as 2,000 feet, and too steep for even the skillful hunter to climb. Some of the peaks are covered with fir, spruce, pine and tamarak; others are rugged and barren, over which we saw several eagles soaring in proud fearlessness.—Almost every island, bay and bluff has its history connected with the Colonial wars and the war of the Revolution. They were either quarters for soldiers or the scene of skirmishes. After the loveliest sail of about two hours we reached Fort William Henry Hotel—at the head of the lake—a large, handsome house, built on the site of Fort William Henry, where was a bloody conflict in 1757. Monroe commanded the fort and was obliged to surrender, for want of aid, to Montcalm, who promised Monroe and his army protection, but we all know how that after the surrender the 2,000 savages that Montcalm had in his army were enraged, and paid no regard to the promise, but fell upon the helpless and unsuspecting English with fury of demons, and the massacre was terrible and indiscriminate; Montcalm refusing to interfere; the fort and all connected with it was burned and destroyed and was never rebuilt.

The road to Glens Falls—nine miles from the lake—is through a wild and romantic region. We passed a pond covered with water lillies, it being near the battle ground, the French made it the sepulchre of the slaughtered English, and it still retains the name of "Bloody Pond" then given it.

And now let us pass over a bit of railway travel and "bide a wee" at New Haven, for our week there was too pleasant to forget. It is truly a lovely city, and is well named the "City of Elms." We never saw so many and such stately elms, every street is bordered by them, some, whose graceful boughs being arched entirely overhead, form beautiful and natural avenues. I know of no other city whose improvement is more rapid; there are many handsome, even magnificent, buildings going up all the time, and there is room to extend in every direction, so that it is destined, ere long, to become an immense city. We enjoyed some lovely drives, one to Edgewood, the home of Ike Marvel. This farm is situated on a high ridge of land overlooking the city, and gives one of the finest views of the Sound and the surrounding country; part of the house is built of rough stones, just as they were found on the farm, indeed the entire house, inside and outside, is built according to the owner's unique taste, and without regard to any conventional mode of architecture.—Yale College and its extensive grounds were deserted, and we missed the jolly songs, the whooping and general noise of students, that every one expects to hear in that city.

From the classical shades of New Haven we went to the pretty village of Westerly, in Rhode Island, about seven miles from the Sound. It contains one of the handsomest hoels we ever saw, but is especially noted for its granite quarry, which is one of the best in the country; of all manual labor, I think I never saw aught so tedious, or that required so much patience and perseverence, as the working up and carving of granite; constantly working, and yet the progress, to a looker-on, is not perceptible. We saw the great "Soldier of Antietam," an immense column twenty-one feet high—the features, form, gun, cap and martial cloak, are yet scarcely recognizable, though they have worked at it one year, and expect to work another, ere it be completed. From there we had a nice drive to Watch Hill, which is right on the seashore. It is a great resort, and in the warmest days of summer it is cool there; from every hotel one can see the ocean and hear its unceasing roar, and great throbs as it lashes the shore. It has the finest facilities for bathing, having an unbroken sand beach of five or six miles. Here it was the Metis was wrecked last year, and some of the fragments still remain. This year every hotel is full, there are six large and several small ones. The air was so cool, the beach so lovely, we thought we should like to tarry there awhile, but time would not permit, and back again to Westerly we hurried, and from there by railway to Narragansett Bay, and from there, by steamer, to Newport, where we soon lanked and after two miles of a charming drive we reached our destination—a lovely residence—from which one has the finest view of the ocean and bay. Such delightful times we do have! reading, lounging, dreaming, driving and snuffing the cool sea breeze and fishing in the "briny deep;" and what fish we do get, flounders and black fish, weighing from two to five pounds, and there are plenty of black bass too, (but we did'nt catch any.) The finest drives are the ocean drive and to the Fort; the first giving a fine view of the ocean all the way—the other, to Fort Adams, is quite interesting, it being one of the oldest forts and kept in good order. Twice a week a very fine band entertains the throng of pleasure seekers, who go there in the afternoon, and by the way, that is the best time to see the *beau monde*. We watched the handsome carriages drive round the circle, one by one, and thought we never saw so many homely and sickly faces. Money is a great potentate, but it cannot always bring health and happiness.

Newport is noted for its handsome summer villas, they are numerous and of great variety. Belmont has a splendid residence here, George Francis Train, Royal Phelps, Charlotte Cushman, and many other noted and wealthy people have also. We missed the stout, rheumatic form and still fair, tho' not handsome, face of Fanny Fern, that we were wont to see last season as she took her daily drives; her essays were, even then, so piquant and youthful that one could'nt think of her as old, until she died. The whole island is an Eden, the almost constant fog is the only *damper* to our enjoyment; everything feels damp, and one is bound to be cross, for the fog here is no fleeting visian, but lingers from early morning till late evening; but some days are bright and clear, and then the skies are the bluest, the air the freshest, and the world the fairest here. All over the island are quaint little wind-mills, kept in motion by the wind alone, and used for grinding wheat and corn, while from every point one sees the ocean, these, together with its historical associations, make Newport a romantic and interesting, as well as a fashionable resort, and now, with the memory of the pleasant times we had there, still fresh, and once more in the old Keystone State, I bid you adieu.

GIPSY WILDE.

Tit-Bits Taken on the Fly.

They have hickory-nut parties in Illinois.

Scarlet fever is prevailing in a portion of Luzerne county.

Terms of the *Liberia Advocate* per annum: One bushel of unhulled coffee.

Sharpsville is puzzled to know how to get at incendiaries that infest that town.

A cat at Nicholasville, Ky., has three kittens and three squirrels in her family.

There are now eight young American ladies studying in Milan for the operatic stage.

Four men have been arrested in Clearfield county, charged with poisoning horses.

A Minnesota guzzler drank seven glasses of beer in two minutes and a half on a wager.

A colt at Springfield has but one fore leg, and one lung, but has a lot of extra ribs and double joints.

A stock company has been formed at Griffin, Ga., for the manufacture of coffee from persimmon seeds.

Some California farmers recently held an indignation meeting to protest against the ravages of the squirrels.

Five fossilized shells, each nine inches long and shaped like a ram's horn have been dug up at Menomenee, Wis.

A Memphis woman who was afraid of the yellow fever, sold a piano for $25 in order to get means to leave town.

A swindler calling himself Rev. Charles Goodheart has been raising money out West by bogus subscriptions for Bibles.

A New Orleans correspondent reports that General Longstreet is organizing a fillibustering expedition to annex Cuba.

The Virginia (Nev.) *Enterprise* chronicles the recent elopement of a "handsome and well educated young lady" with a Piute Indian.

Queen Victoria was recently presented with a horse ridden by one of the "Noble Six Hundred" in the famous charge of Balaklava.

General Jubal Early and M. Victor Hugo are both incensed beyond expression by the report that they exactly resemble each other.

A Peoria barber has a valuable parrot whose appealing "Have a shave, sir?" often induces passers by to enter and indulge in tonsorial delights.

The advent of a wild cat broke up a wedding in Missouri the other evening. The cat wanted to introduce a new claws in the marriage ceremony.

Nols Neilson, Neils Nelson, Nelson Neilson, Neilson Nelson, and Nel Neilsne!-son were lately fined $15 each in Des Moines for drunkenness.

Miss Minnie Sherman, daughter of the General, arrived on Saturday morning at New York, her health completely restored by her year's sojourn abroad.

It is now definitely settled that the telegraph wires in Germany are no longer to be affixed to poles in the open air, but are to be buried in underground tubes.

Mr. W. G. Grace, the great English cricketer, has taken to wife a Miss Day. He proposes devoting himself in future to the cricket on the domestic hearth.

Check Harlan commends certain officers of the New York Custom House, for not accepting a "paltry bribe of one hundred dollars." Harlan's figure is in the thousands.

Five thousand persons are thrown out of employment by the suspension of the Harmony cotton mills in Cohoes, N. Y. The pay-rolls of the mills foot up $80,000 monthly. It is said that the mill will be opened in two weeks.

Miss Steerungambah, a Hindoo lady, has been delivering lectures on female education in Madras While in the business why doesn't she educate her name up to some civilized standard?

A man named J. Preston, a plasterer by trade, was found dead on Monday in the old jail at Scranton. He had gone in there on Friday to do some repairs, when he took a fit of appoplexy and died.

The contest in Minnesota is realy over the United States Senatorship- Senator Ramsey wishes to be his own successor, and C. K. Davis wants the place. At present the odds seem to be in favor of Davis.

A movement has been started among the ladies of the South and West to discard extravagance in dress and to confine themselves in the purchase of material to home manufactures. Sensible.

The latest physiological discovery is that the human liver distills alcohol from the food as it passes through the system. We know of several distillers who are good livers, but we never heard of a liver that was a good distiller before.

New York, with only 1,000,000 of people, has more crime committed within its borders than London, with 3,000,000 of people, while against less than 73,000 criminal arrests in London each year there are more than 75,000 in New York city.

Switzerland supplies a large portion of the asphalt used in the construction of roads in Europe, and also exports it to America. About 100,000 tons have been extracted from the mines within the past thirty years, and during that period the price has increased from 54 cents to $4 50 per ton.

Wrestling may be dangerous sport, even when practised "in fun," as was shown at New Haven, Ky., last week. Two young men took a friendly hold, and one fell, receiving injuries of which he died in four days, after suffering great agony.

The druggists of Philadelphia on Tuesday last appointed a committee to bring before the United States Court a test case in regard to the stamp-tax on labelled medicines, and took measures to have the entire stamp-tax, as applied to medicines, abolished at the next meeting of Congress.

Most of the mills at Pawtucket, R. I., began the present week with a reduction of hours. A few hold unexpired contracts, and will make no change for the present. One or two are preparing to run extra time, and will try to meet incoming orders by night work. The short time mills will run on half time, on two-thirds and some on three-quarters.

Mr. Joseph Walkup, who died at Auburn, California, recently in his fifty-fifth year, was at one time Lieutenant Governor of the State, and on another served creditably as State Senator. He was proprietor of the *Placer Herald* (newspaper), and was one of the most popular men in his State. "Jo" Walkup, as he was familliarly called, was an original "Argonaut of '49."

The $855,000 in double eagles delivered by the Philadelphia mint, on Thursday, was the largest single delivery ever made at the mint, but the largest amount of coin ever delivered to the Treasurer in one day was $1,098,900 in gold coin, by L. R. Broomall, chief coiner, in two deliveries, on the 24

The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - - - - EDITOR

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, Nov. 12, 1873.

Circulation LARGER than any other Paper in the Juniata Valley.

☞ Udderzook was convicted, on Saturday, at West Chester, for the murder of Goss.

☞ The Bedford County *Press* has been enlarged and otherwise improved. It is one of the sprightliest papers received at this office. We are glad to note its prosperity.

☞ The elections held last week were devoid of general interest, and consequently our Democratic friends made considerable gains, which has so elated them that they are wild. The Republicans have lost very little of real value, and have learned that their indifference is seized upon, by the Democrats, to infuse a little life into their poor, old, demoralized carcass. Next year there will be something worth fighting for, and the Republican party will be intact again.

☞ The Secretary of the Commonwealth has determined to publish the New Constitution, as provided by Act of the General Assembly, and we will, therefore, present it entire to our readers next week. It is quite a lengthy document, but contains only such provisions as are absolutely necessary to meet the requirements of the various conflicting interests which our grand old Commonwealth has within her extended limits. We had entirely outgrown our old clothes and a new dress became almost absolutely necessary. The old suit did not fi. scarcely in a single particular. The new one has been made to fit neatly, from head to foot, and those who are best qualified to judge, say that it is the best fit in the Union. There may be, here and there, a small piece about the quality of which people may differ, but as a whole, it is very satisfactory. If there should be a faulty piece, why, of course, it can be tested, and, if found deficient, or worthless, it can be replaced by good and substantial material, in the future. We are satisfied that, in the main, it is just what our people want.

The New Constitution.

The following is a synopsis of the more important provisions of the constitution which is to be submitted to the people on the 16th of December next:

THE LEGISLATURE.

The house will be increased to not less than 200 members, and the senate will contain 50—Philadelphia's representation being 38 members and 8 senators. The sessions are to be biennial instead of annual; terms of senators will be four years and members of the house two. Salary and mileage to be fixed by law, with the provision that during the term for which the members are sitting they shall not increase their salaries. In apportioning the house each county shall have one member at least, and an additional member for every 17,000 inhabitants. The cities are to have separate districts, but no district shall have more than four representatives.

One important provision requires every bill to be read on three different days before its final passage, and on the latter the vote is to be taken by yeas and nays, which are to be recorded on the journal, and a majority of the members are required to vote on the final passage.

Section seven prohibits special or local legislation in all the cases which heretofore appeared objectionable. Any local or special bills not covered by this prohibition are required to be advertised for at least thirty days prior to their introduction in the locality where they are to take effect.

Section twelve relates to contracts for providing the legislature with stationery, etc. It provides that the contract shall be awarded to the lowest bidder, and that no member shall be directly or indirectly interested in such contract. The contracts are to be approved by the auditor general, state treasurer, governor, and lieutenant governor. Appropriation bills are to embrace nothing but the ordinary expenses of the executive, legislative and judiciary departments, interest on public debt and public school fund. All other appropriations are to be made special bills.

Section nineteen prohibits investments of trust funds by executors, administrators and guardians in bonds and stocks of any private corporation, and such acts now existing are voidable.

The above are among the prominent changes of the article on legislation.

THE EXECUTIVE.

This article provides for the increasing of the term of office of the governor from three to four years, and also for the election of a lieutenant governor, who shall be president of the senate. The article provides for the appointment of a board of pardons, consisting of the governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of the commonwealth, attorney general and secretary of internal affairs. (This latter officer takes the place of that of the present surveyor general, whose office is abolished.)

One of the most important provisions is that which allows the governor to veto any item in any appropriation, and approve the balance of the bill.

The secretary of the internal affairs will serve a term of four years, auditor general three years, and state treasurer two years. Auditor general and state treasurer to be incapacitated from holding the same office for two consecutive terms.

THE JUDICIARY.

The Supreme Court will be increased from five to seven judges, whose term of office will be twenty-one instead of fifteen years. They are not eligible for re-election.

Sections five and six relate to Philadelphia and Allegheny county courts.

Provisions are made that all cases of felonious homicide and other criminal matters provided for by law may be removed to the Supreme Court for review.

Another provides that parties by agreement filed, may in any civil case dispense with trial by jury, and submit the same for the decision of the court.

The most important provision in this article is that which allows a separate judicial district for every 40,000 inhabitants. The judges are required to audit and settle administrators' and decedents' accounts free of cost to the parties.

Whenever two judges of the Supreme Court are to be chosen for the same term of service, each voter shall vote for one only; and when three are to be chosen he shall vote for no more than two, and candidates highest in vote shall be declared elected.

SUFFRAGE AND ELECTION.

The general election is to be changed from the second Tuesday in October to the first Tuesday in November.

And the local elections will be held on the third Tuesday in February, at which the city ward, borough and township officers are to be elected. The article requires a residence of each voter of at least two months in the district to entitle him to a vote, and in the case of foreigners they must be citizens of the United States for one month to entitle them to the elective franchise.

An important provision is that every ballot shall be numbered and recorded on the list of voters opposite the name of the elector. Another section refers all contested elections to the courts, including the election of the electors for President and vice president of the United States.

TAXATION AND FINANCE.

This article requires that all taxation shall be uniform upon the same class of subjects, and shall be levied and collected under general law.

It provides that the legislature shall continue and maintain the sinking fund, pay the interest of the public debt, and annually reduce the principal not less than $250,000. It prohibits the use of the sinking fund for any other purpose. It declares the making of capital out of the public moneys by any of the officers of the state or member of general assembly a criminal offense.

EDUCATION.

The legistature is required to maintain a thorough and efficient system of public schools, and appropriate $1,000,000, annually for that purpose. Women over twenty-one years of age are eligible for any office under the school laws.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

County officers are to be salaried, and the fees which they are authorized to receive shall be paid into the state or county treasury. Provisions are made for the election of three county commisioners and three auditors on the limited vote system, giving the minority a representation in each board.

PRIVATE CORPORATIONS.

This article provides that the cumulative system of voting shall be applied to the election of directors and managers.

RAILROADS AND CANALS.

This article authorizes any association or corporation to organize for the purpose of constructing and operating a railroad or canal between any points in this state. It prohibits railroads and canal companies from making any undue or unreasonable discrimination in freight charges, and limits the charge for freight in the same direction to an amount not exceeding the charge to a more distant station.

It also prohibits the consolidation of railroads and canals with competing lines by lease or otherwise, and will not allow any company doing the business of a common carrier to engage in any other business, or to hold or acquire lands.

No officer of any railroad or canal company shall furnish materials or supplies for such company; and no company shall make any discrimination in charges or facilities between transportation companies and individuals. No free passes shall be granted except to officers and employees of such company, and no passenger railway in any city shall extend or construct their road without the consent of the local authorities

The Fire Fiend.

Destructive Fire—Miraculous Escapes from Death—The State Printing Office in Ruins—A Number of Buildings Consumed—Loss Estimated at $200,000.

HARRISBURG, Nov. 5.—About eleven o'clock this forenoon the fire alarm bells of this city sent forth a startling peal, informing the citizens that a conflagration was in progress. An investigation developed the fact that the State printing office and bindery, situate on Third street and Blackberry alley, was in flames. The firemen responded quickly; their apparatus was soon at the scene of destruction. The men made desperate efforts to stay the flames, but without avail.

It soon became evident that nothing would save the building. Huge volumes of smoke poured from the windows of the structure, from which emerged the employees of the establishment. There are about one hundred and eighty-five persons employed in it, and as there was but one stairway, and that close by the elevator, through which the flames and smoke rushed from floor to floor, a number of the workmen and women were compelled to seek egress through the windows.

A number of girls belonging to the bindery forced the iron window frames on the second floor, through which they escaped to the cornice on the Third street front, and were taken from thence to the ground by means of ladders, although one or two jumped (one from the second and one from the third story) to the ground and escaped with slight bruises. Several of the male employees received bruises and scratches in the rush for safety. As far as we can learn, all the persons in the establishment at the time escaped, which may be considered a miracle under the circumstances. The building was built to be fire proof, but the fallacy of this idea was clearly proven in this instance.

In the meantime the flames spread to the adjoining buildings on Third street and Blackberry alley. Swartz's livery stable, the Lochiel hotel and the row of brick residences on the opposite side of Third street, were all in danger. Every effort was made to save the Lochiel, which was at last accomplished.

Suddenly the cry went from mouth to mouth, "The walls will fall!" when a rush from danger was made by those in the vicinity. Without warning the walls slowly leaned away from the centre, and gathering momentum as they fell, crushed to the ground in a confused mass of bricks and cinders. The front wall fell toward the opposite side of the street, knocking in the front of one of the houses there, occupied by Mr. John Stahl, and scraping and damaging the one occupied by Anthony King from top to bottom. The street was filled with bricks, yet strange to say no one was seriously injured.

The fire originated in the paper shaving pile in the cellar, near the elevator. It is supposed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion, as there was no fire used near the place where it started.

The following is a list of buildings destroyed: State Printing office, Swartz's livery stable, Lentz's grocery, dwelling occupied by George Swartz, building occupied by John A. Stahl and McCormick's stable, adjoining Mr. Bergner's stable.—The loss by this fire will be severely felt, as the printing office was not insured.—Much household property was also destroyed in the sudden transit to a place of safety. The estimated loss is $200,000.

Among the property destroyed were 1,500 copies of 1,200 pages of the Constitutional Convention journal; 20,000 school reports complete; about 10,000 copies of Constitutional Convention debates containing seven volumes; 6,000 copies Soldiers' Orphan reports; 5,000 Teachers' Monthly reports; 5,000 copies of school laws; a portion of the State Treasurer's reports and bureau of statistics, and many thousand school books, of the Osgood's series, which were printed at this office. The manuscript of the last four days' proceedings of the Constitutional Convention were also destroyed. Among the articles burned were the debates which the Constitutional Convention contracted to take off the hands of Mr. Singerly at $1.30 a copy, or about $19,000 in all. The loss in the debates is estimated at $50,000. Thousands of dollars worth of paper belonging to the State was burned. The entire loss by the destruction of the building and contents are $175,000, all of which will fall on Mr. Singerly. There being no insurance there are rumors that the loss will render Mr. Singerly insolvent.

The New Constitution.

A Circular to the members of the Convention.

The executive committee of the constitutional convention has authorized the transmission of this circular to the members of the convention.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ROOMS, PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5, 1873.—*Sir*: The executive committee appointed by the convention having conferred concerning the duties assigned to them, have deemed it expedient to address a communication to each member of the convention upon the following points, viz:

First. To communicate with the county commssioners in reference to the duties assigned them by the ordinance of submission.

Second. What assistance may be expected from the local press?

Third. To what extent will the county committees co-operate?

Fourth. The prevailing sentiment respecting the adoption of the constitution.

Fifth. Are public meetings desirable, and at what points, and when?

They farther urge upon the members of the convention the necessity for personal effort in giving information to the public by such means as they may deem best adapted to their respective localities and to local circumstances, and to this end suggest the propriety of each member giving personal attention to the organization of such canvass as will insure the largest vote and the fullest understanding of the merit of the new constitution. You are requested to communicate with this committee at your earliest convenience, and to suggest such matters touching the most effectual mode of submitting the work as you may deem expedient. It is desirable to secure the co-operation of the respective county committees in obtaining a full vote, and such further assistance as they may think proper to render.

Please address your reply to the chairman of the convention at the convention hall. W. P. ARMSTRONG, Chairman.

JOHN H. REED,
JAMES. W. M. BALDWIN,
Secretaries.

Correspondence.

NEW WILMINGTON, PA., Oct. 31, 1873.

In the valley of Mahoning is situated this beautiful town of 2,000 inhabitants, and being situated on a small elevation, and surrounded by a beautiful and fertile country, it becomes attractive and worthy of note. In the centre of the town stands Westminster College, that noted seat of learning, which has sent forth many highly educated men and women, who are now filling places of honor and trust, not only in America but also in many other parts of the world; some are missionaries in India, Egypt, China and many other places. Westminster has had her troubles, her trials and misfortunes, along with other institutions; but notwithstanding all she has come out victorious, and now ranks among the first-class institutions of America, and by the earnest labors of Rev. E. T. Jeffries, D. D., President, she stands forth as a shining star which casts its rays of light over every nation.

Connected with the institution is a lecture association, called the "Westminster Lecture Association," through which we have been furnished with some first-class lectures, delivered by Elihu Burritt, Gen. Kilpatrick, Prof. Kidd, the Fat Contributor, and others. Gen. Kilpatrick, a short time since, gave us an eloquent lecture on the subject, "The American Stump." The lecture was not only highly entertaining, but also a great literary treat, and was greatly appreciated by all.

STUDENT.

[We insert the above contrary to our usual rule. We are always pleased to print anything of general interest to our readers, but generally exclude advertisements unless paid for at so much per line.—ED.]

A Chinaman took the first preminm on butter at the recent fair at Seattle, Washington Territory.

Dog fighting has been prohibited throughout Japan, and transgressors in this respect are to be fined, and their dogs will be killed.

The tax levy of Chicago is over $6,000,000, and the discouraged citizens are beginning to conclude that they may as well die of panic as of taxation.

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SAPOLIO
Is a substitute for Soap for all Household purposes, except washing clothes.

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For Cleaning your House will save the labor of one cleaner. Give it a trial.

SAPOLIO
For Windows is better than Whiting or Water. No removing curtains and carpets.

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Cleans Paint and Wood, in fact the entire house, better than Soap. No slopping. Saves labor. You can't afford to be without it.

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For Scouring Knives is better and cleaner than Bath Brick. Will not scrath.

SAPOLIO
Is better than Soap and Sand for polishing Tinware. Brightens without scratching.

SAPOLIO
Polishes Brass and Copper utensils better than Acid or Oil and Rotten Stone.

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For Washing Dishes and Glassware is invaluable. Cheaper than Soap.

SAPOLIO
Removes Stains from Maple Mantels, Tables and Statuary, from Hard-finished Walls, and from China and Porcelain.

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Removes Stains and Grease from Carpets and other woven fabrics.

There is no one article known that will do so many kinds of work and do it as well as Sapolio. Try it.

HAND SAPOLIO
A new and wonderful effective Toilet Soap, having no equal in this country or abroad.

HAND SAPOLIO
As an article for the Bath, "reaches the foundation" of all dirt, opens the pores and gives a healthy action and brilliant tint to the skin.

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Cleanses and Beautifies the Skin, instantly removing any stain or blemish from both hands and face.

HAND SAPOLIO
Is without a rival in the world for curing or preventing roughness and chapping of either hands or face.

HAND SAPOLIO
Removes Tar, Pitch, Iron or Ink Stains and Grease; for workers in Machine Shops, Mines, &c., is invaluable. For making the Skin White and Soft, and giving to it a "bloom of beauty," it is unsurpassed by by any Cosmetic known.

HAND SAPOLIO
Costs 10 to 15 cents per cake, and everybody should have it. You will like it.

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Buy it of your merchant if he has it or will procure it for you. If not, then write for our pamphlet, "All about Sapolio," and it will be mailed free.
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Special Notices.

THE MOST WONDERFUL DISCOVERY OF THE 19th CENTURY.

Dr. S. D. Howe's Arabian Milk-Cure for Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs. (The only medicine of the kind in the world.) A substitute for Cod Liver Oil. Permanently cures Asthma, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption. Loss of Voice, Shortness of Breath, Catarrh, Croup, Coughs, Colds, &c., in a few days, like magic. Price $1 per bottle. Also, Dr. S. D. Howe's Arabian Tonic Blood Purifier, which differs from all other preparations in its immediate action upon the Liver, Kidneys and Blood. It is purely vegetable, and cleanses the system of all impurities, builds it right up, and makes Pure, Rich Blood. It cures Scrofulous Diseases of all kinds, removes Constipation, and regulates the Bowels. For "General Debility," "Lost Vitality," and "Broken-down Constitutions," I "challenge the 19th Century" to find its equal. Every bottle is worth its weight in gold. Price $1 per bottle.

Sold by S. S. SMITH & SON, Druggist,
Sole Agents No. 616 Penn street, Huntingdon, Pa.
DR. S. D. HOWE, Sole Proprietor,
161 Chambers St., New York.
Nov.5,1873-6mos.

CUT THIS OUT.
IT MAY SAVE YOUR LIFE.
There is no person living but what suffers more or less with Lung Diseases, Coughs, Colds or Consumption, yet some would die rather than pay 75 cents for a bottle of medicine that would cure them. Dr. A. Boschee's German Syrup has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and its wonderous cures astonishes every one that try it. If you doubt what we say in print, cut this out and take it to your Druggist and get a sample bottle free of charge, or a regular size for 75 cents.
G. G. GREEN, Woodbury, N. J.
Aug.20,1873-1y.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.
It is over thirty years since this celebrated remedy was introduced to the American Public. During this time it has performed hundreds and thousands of the most astonishing cures, and its reputation and sale have now reached a point that far surpasses any remedy of the present or past ages. It has required this great reputation, not by a system of puffing, but by the actual merit of the article itself. If you are afflicted with any of the diseases for which it is recommended, such as Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Nervous Debility, or disorder of the Digestive Organs, it will not fail to sustain its reputation in your case. It is not an alcoholic drink, but a pure Medicinal Bitters that will do you good. For sale by all Druggists. Be sure you get "Hoofland's German Bitters." Johnston, Holloway & Co., Proprietors, 602 Arch St., Philadelphia.
Sold by JOHN READ & SONS.
July16,1873eow7m.No.4.

THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA,
AND
FAMILY LINIMENT
is the best remedy in the world for the following complaints, viz: Cramps in the Limbs and Stomach, Pain in the Stomach, Bowels or Side, Rheumatism in all its forms, Billious Colic, Neuralgia, Cholera, Dysentery, Colds, Fresh Wounds, Burns, Sore Throat, Spinal Complaints, Sprains and Bruises, Chills and Fever. For internal and external use.
Its operation is not only to relieve the patient, but entirely removes the cause of the complaint. It penetrates and pervades the whole system, restoring healthy action to all its parts, and quickening the blood.
The Household Panacea is purely Vegetable and All Healing.
Prepared by CURTIS & BROWN,
No. 215 Fulton Street, New York.
For sale by JOHN READ & SONS.
July16,1873-1y.

CENTAUR LINIMENT.
There is no pain, which the Centaur Liniments will not relieve, no swelling they will not subdue, and no lameness which they will not cure. This is strong language, but it is true. They have produced more cures of rheumatism, neuralgia, lock-jaw, palsy, sprains, swelling, caked breasts, scalds, burns, salt-rheum, ear-ache, &c., upon the human frame, and of strains, spavin, galls, &c., upon the animals in one year than have all other pretended remedies since the world began. They are counter-irritant, all healing pain relievers. Cripples throw away their crutches, the lame walk, posionous bites are rendered harmless and the wounded are healed without a scar. The recipe is published around each bottle. They sell as no article ever before sold, and they sell because they do just what they pretend to do. Those who now suffer from rhumatism, pain or swelling deserve to suffer if they will not use Centaur Liniment, white wrapper. More than 1000 certificates of remarkable cures, including frozen limbs, chronic rheumatism, gout, running tumors, &c., have been received. We will send a circular containing certificates, the recipe &c., gratis, to any one requesting it. One bottle of the yellow wrapper Centaur Liniment is worth one hundred dollars for spavined or sweenied horses and mules, or for screw-worm in sheep. Stock-owners—these liniments are worth your attention. No family should be without them. 'White wrapper for family use;" Yellow wrapper for animals. Sold by all Druggists. 50 cents per bottle; large bottles, $1.00. J. B. ROSE & Co., 53 Broadway, New York.

CASTORIA is more than a substitute for Castor Oil. It is the only *safe* article in existence which is certain to assimilate the food, regulate the bowels, cure wind-colic and produce natural sleep. It contains neither minerals morphine or alcohol, and is pleasant to take. Children need not cry and mothers may rest.
For sale by JOHN READ & SONS.
Oct.15,1873-1y.

THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE
of an old Nurse. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best Female Physicians and Nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. We believe it to be the Best and Surest Remedy in World in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in Children, whether it arises from Teething or from any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None Genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS is on the outside wrapper. Sold by all Medicine Dealers.
July16,1873-1y.

GREAT DISCOVERY! E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON. For the cure of weak stomach, general debility, indigestion, disease of the nervous system, constipation, acidity of the stomach, and all cases requiring a tonic.
The wine includes the most agreeable and efficient salt of Iron we possess; Citrate of Magnetic Oxide, combined with the most energetic of vegetable tonics—Yellow Peruvian Bark.
The effect in many cases of debility, loss of appetite, and general prostration, of an efficient Salt of Iron combined with our valuable Nerve, is most happy. It augments the appetite, raises the pulse, takes off muscular flabbiness, removes the pallor of debility, and gives a florid vigor to the countenance.
Do you want something to strengthen you? Do you want a good appetite? Do you want to build up your constitution? Do you want to feel well? Do you want to get rid of nervousness? Do you want energy? Do you want to sleep well? Do you want brisk and vigorous feelings? If you do, try Kunkel's Wine of Iron.
This truly valuable tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community, that it is now deemed indispensible as a Tonic medicine. It costs but little, purifies the blood and gives tone to the stomach, renovates the system and prolongs life.
I now only ask a trial of this valuable Tonic. Price $1 per bottle. E. F. KUNKLE, Sole Proprietor, Philadelphia, Pa.
Sold by Druggists and dealers everywhere.
July23-4t.

"A Complete Pictorial History of the Times."—"The best, cheapest, and most successful Family Paper in the Union."

HARPER'S WEEKLY.
SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED.
NOTICES OF THE PRESS.
The Weekly is the ablest and most powerful illustrated periodical published in this country. Its editorials are scholarly and convincing, and carry much weight. The illustrations of current events are full and fresh, and are prepared by our best designers. With a circulation of 150,000, the Weekly is read by at least half a million of persons, and its influence as an organ of opinion is simply tremendous. The Weekly maintains a positive position, and expresses decided views on political and social problems.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*
SUBSCRIPTIONS.—1874.
TERMS:—Harper's Weekly, one year, - $4 00
$4 00 includes prepayment of U. S. postage by the publishers.
Subscriptions to Harper's Magazine, Weekly and Bazar, to one address for one year, $10 00; or, two of Harper's Periodicals, to one address for one year, $7 00; postage payable by the subscriber at the office where received.
An Extra Copy of either of the three Magazines, will be supplied gratis for every Club of Five Subscribers at $4 00 each, in one remittance; or, Six Copies for $20 00, without extra copy; postage payable by the subscribers at the offices where received.
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The Annual Volumes of Harper's Weekly, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, free of expense, for $7 00 each. A complete Set, comprising 17 volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of $5 25 per vol., at expense of purchaser.
The postage on Harper's Weekly is 20 cents a year, which must be paid at the subscriber's post-office.
Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

CHILDREN OFTEN LOOK PALE
and Sick from no other cause than having worms in the stomach. BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS will destroy Worms without injury to the child, being perfectly WHITE, and free from all coloring or other injurious ingredients usually used in worm preparations.
CURTIS & BROWN, Proprietors,
No. 215 Fulton Street, New York.
Sold by Druggists and Chemists, and dealers in Medicines at 25 cents a box.
Sold by JOHN READ & SONS.
July16,1873-1y.

New To-Day.

APPLETONS'
AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA.
NEW REVISED EDITION.
Entirely rewritten by the ablest writers on every subject. Printed from new type, and illustrated with Several Thousand Engravings and Maps.

The work originally published under the title of THE NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA was completed in 1863, since which time the wide circulation which it has attained in all parts of the United States, and the signal developments which have taken place in every branch of science, literature and art, have induced the editors and publishers to submit it to an exact and thorough revision, and to issue a new edition entitled THE AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA.
Within the last ten years the progress of discovery in every department of knowledge has made a new work of reference an imperative want.
The movement of political affairs has kept pace with the discoveries of science, and their fruitful application to the industrial and useful arts and the convenience and refinement of social life. Great wars and consequent revolutions have occurred, involving national changes of peculiar moment. The civil war of our own country, which was at its height when the last volume of the old work appeared, has happily been ended, and a new course of commercial and industrial activity has been commenced.
Large accessions to our geographical knowledge have been made by the indefatigable explorers of Africa.
The great political revolutions of the last decade, with the natural result of the lapse of time, have brought into public view a multitude of new men, whose names are in every one's mouth, and of whose lives every one is curious to know the particulars. Great battles have been fought and important sieges maintained, of which the details are as yet preserved only in the newspapers or in the transient publications of the day, but which ought now to take their place in permanent and authentic history.
In preparing the present edition for the press, it has accordingly been the aim of the editors to bring down the information to the latest possible dates, and to furnish an accurate account of the most recent discoveries in science, of every fresh production in literature, and of the newest inventions in the practical arts, as well as to give a succinct and original record of the progress of political and historical events.
The work has been begun after long and careful preliminary labor, and with the most ample resources for carrying it on to a successful termination.
None of the original stereotype plates have been used, but every page has been printed on new type, forming in fact a new Cyclopædia, with the same plan and compass as its predecessor, but with a far greater pecuniary expenditure, and with such improvements in its composition as have been suggested by longer experience and enlarged knowledge.
The illustrations which are introduced for the first time in the present edition have been added not for the sake of pictorial effect, but to give lucidity and force to the explanations in the text. They embrace all branches of science and of natural history, and depict the most famous and remarkable features of scenery, architecture and art, as well as the various processes of mechanics and manufactures. Although intended for instruction rather than embellishment, no pains have been spared to insure their artistic excellence; the cost of their execution is enormous, and it is believed they will find a welcome reception as an admirable feature of the Cyclopædia, and worthy of its high character.
This work is sold to Subscribers only, payable on delivery of each volume. It will be completed in sixteen large octavo volumes, each containing about 800 pages, fully illustrated with several thousand Wood Engravings, and with numerous colored Lithographic Maps.
PRICE AND STYLE OF BINDING.

In extra Cloth, per vol.	$5.00
In Library Leather, per vol.	6.00
In Half Turkey Morocco, per vol.	7.00
In Half Russia, extra gilt, per vol.	8.00
In full Morocco, antique, gilt edges, per vol.	10.00
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Three volumes now ready. Succeeding volumes, until completion, will be issued once in two months.
*Specimen pages of the AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA, showing type, illustrations, etc., will be sent gratis, on application.
First-Class Canvassing Agents Wanted.
Address the Publishers,
D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nov.12,73.] 549 & 551 Broadway, N. Y.

THE SUN.
WEEKLY, SEMI-WEEKLY AND DAILY.
THE WEEKLY SUN is too widely known to require any extended recommendation; but the reasons which have already given it fifty thousand subscribers, and which will, we hope, give it many thousands more, are briefly as follows:
It is a first-rate newspaper. All the news of the day will be found in it, condensed when unimportant, at full length when of moment, and always presented in a clear, intelligible and interesting manner.
It is a first-rate family paper, full of entertaining and instructive reading of every kind, but containing nothing that can offend the most delicate and scrupulous taste.
It is a first-rate story paper. The best tales and romances of current literature are carefully selected and legibly printed in its pages.
It is a first-rate agricultural paper. The most fresh and instructive articles on agricultural topics regularly appear in this department.
It is an independent political paper, belonging to no party and wearing no collar. It fights for principle, and for the election of the best men to office. It especially devotes its energies to the exposure of the great corruptions that now weaken and disgrace our country, and threaten to undermine republican institutions altogether. It has no fear of knaves, and asks no favors from their supporters.
It reports the fashions for the ladies and the markets for the men, especially the cattle-markets, to which it pays particular attention.
Finally, it is the cheapest paper published. One dollar a year will secure it for any subscriber. It is not necessary to get up a club in order to have THE WEEKLY SUN at this rate. Any one who sends a single dollar will get the paper for a year.
We have no traveling agents.
THE WEEKLY SUN.—Eight pages, fifty-six columns. Only $1.00 a year. No discounts from this rate.
THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN.—Same size as the Daily Sun. $2.00 a year. A discount of 20 per cent. to clubs of ten or over.
THE DAILY SUN.—A large four-page newspaper of twenty-eight columns. Daily circulation over 120,000. All the news for 2 cents. Subscription price 50 cents a month, or $6.00 a year. To clubs of ten or over, a discount of 20 per cent.
Address, "THE SUN,"
nov12-6t. New York City.

CRUMBS
Are a modern stove polish far better than any other in existence. OF Are better, because they give a finer gloss than any other polish.
COMFORT
Yield a brilliant silvery sheen, with less than half the labor required when other polishes are used.

CRUMBS
Are a neat and cleanly article, making no dirt nor dust when used. OF Can be used even in the parlor without the trouble of removing
COMFORT
furniture or carpets.
Has no disagreeable sulphurous or strong acid smell when prepared for use, but are pleasant and harmless.

CRUMBS
Are put up in neat style and in a form more convenient for use than any other polish. OF In each box are 12 sticks; 1 stick is sufficient for any stove, thus all waste is saved.
COMFORT
Are the cheapest polish in the market, because one box at 10 cents will polish as much surface as 25 cents' worth of the old polishes.

CRUMBS
Have just taken the 1st premium at the Indianapolis Exposition, OF in competition with several of the best of the old stove polishes.
COMFORT
Buy Crumbs of Comfort of your storekeeper, if he has them, or will procure them for you; if not send us one dollar, your name, and the name of your nearest express station, and we will send you ten boxes, and samples of Bartlett's Blacking and Pearl Blueing, free of cost.
Crumbs of Comfort can be had of all Wholesale Grocers and Dealers in the United States, and Retail Dealers will find them the most profitable, from the fact that they are the fastest selling article of the kind in the market.
H. A. BARTLETT & CO.
115 North Front St., Philadelphia.
143 Chambers St., New York.
43 Broad St., Boston. [Nov.12,'73-eom-6mos.

JACKSON HOUSE, four doors East of the Union Depot, Huntingdon, Pa. A. B. ZEIGLER, Proprietor. The proprietor is determined to deserve the patronage and reputation the house has so long enjoyed as a neat and comfortable hotel. Nothing shall be left undone to secure the comfort of his guests. [nov.12-6mos.

New To-Day.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1874—SEVENTH YEAR
THE ALDINE,
An Illustrated Monthly journal, universally admitted to be the Handsomest Periodical in the World. A Representative and Champion of American Taste.
Not for Sale in Book or News Stores.

THE ALDINE, while issued with all the regularity, has none of the temporary or *timely* interest characteristic of ordinary periodicals. It is an elegant miscellany of pure, light and graceful literature; and a collection of pictures, the rarest specimens of artistic skill, in black and white. Although each succeeding number affords a fresh pleasure to its friends, the real value and beauty of *THE ALDINE* will be most appreciated after it has been bound up at the close of the year. While other publications may claim superior cheapness as compared with rivals of a similar class, *THE ALDINE* is a unique and original conception—alone and unapproached—absolutely without competition in price or character. The possessor of a complete volume cannot duplicate the quantity of fine paper and engravings in any other shape or number of volumes for ten times its cost; and then, there are the chromos, besides!
ART DEPARTMENT, 1874.
The illustrations of *THE ALDINE* have won a world-wide reputation, and in the art centres of Europe it is an admitted fact that its wood cuts are examples of the highest perfection ever attained. The common prejudice in favor of "steel plates," is rapidly yielding to a more educated and discriminating taste which recognizes the advantages of superior artistic quality with greater facilities of production. The wood-cuts of *THE ALDINE* possess all the delicacy and elaborate finish of the most costly steel plate, while they afford a better rendering of the artist's original.
To fully realize the wonderful work which *THE ALDINE* is doing for the cause of the art culture in America, it is only necessary to consider the cost to the people of any other decent representations of the productions of great painters.
In addition to designs by the members of the National Academy, and other noted American artists, *THE ALDINE* will reproduce examples of the best foreign masters, selected with a view to the highest artistic success and greatest general interest. Thus the subscriber of *THE ALDINE* will, at a trifling cost, enjoy in his own home the pleasures and refining influences of true art.
The quarterly tinted plates for 1874 will be by Thomas Moran and J. D. Woodward.
The Christmas issue for 1874 will contain special designs appropriate to the season, by our best artists, and will surpass in attractions any of its predecessors.
PREMIUM FOR 1874.
Every subscriber to *The Aldine* for the year 1874 will receive a pair of chromos. The original pictures were printed in oil for the publishers of *The Aldine*, by Thomas Moran, whose great Colorado picture was purchased by Congress for ten thousand dollars. The subjects were chosen to represent "The East" and "The West." One is a view in the White Mountains, New Hampshire; the other gives The Cliffs of the Green River, Wyoming Territory. The difference in the nature of the scenes themselves is a pleasing contrast, and affords a good display of the artist's scope and coloring. The chromos are each worked from thirty distinct plates, and are in size (12x16) and appearance exact fac-similes of the originals. The presentation of a worthy example of America's greatest landscape printer to the subscribers of *The Aldine* was a bold but peculiarly happy idea, and its successful realization is attested by the following testimonial, over the signature of Mr. Moran himself.
NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 20, 1873.
MESSRS. JAMES SUTTON & Co.
Gentlemen.—I am delighted with the proofs in color of your chromos. They are wonderfully successful representations by mechanical process of the original paintings.
Very respectfully,
(Signed,) THOS. MORAN.
These chromos are in every sense American. They are by an original American process, with material of American manufacture, from designs of American scenery by an American painter, and presented to subscribers to the first successful American Art Journal. If no better because of all this, they will certainly possess an interest no foreign production can inspire, and neither are they any the worse if by reason of peculiar facilities of production they cost the publishers only a trifle, while equal in every respect to other chromos that are sold single for double the subscription price of *The Aldine*. Persons of taste will prize these pictures for themselves—not for the price they did or did not cost, and will appreciate the enterprise that renders their distribution possible.
If any subscriber should indicate a preference for a figure subject, the publishers will send "Thoughts of Home," a new and beautiful chromo 14x20 inches, representing a little Italian exile whose speaking eyes betray the longings of his heart."
TERMS:
$5 per annum, in advance, with Oil Chromos free.
For FIFTY CENTS extra, the chromos will be sent mounted, varnished, and prepaid by mail.
The Aldine will, hereafter, be obtained only by subscription. There will be no reduced or club rate; cash for subscriptions must be to the publishers direct, or handed to the local canvasser, without responsibility to the publishers, except in cases where the certificate is given, bearing the facsimile signature of James Sutton & Co.
CANVASSERS WANTED.
Any person wishing to act permanently as a local canvasser will receive full and prompt information by applying to
JAMES SUTTON & CO., Publishers,
Nov.12,73.] 58 Maiden Lane, New York.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, AND WEEKLY.
THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES
IS THE
ONLY REPUBLICAN JOURNAL IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
The high character which *The Daily Times* has borne in the past is a sufficient guarantee for its conduct in the future. It will continue to advocate the cause of the public, without reference to the interests of individuals. No expense will be spared in the maintenance of its position as the foremost of American journals. It is the best daily family newspaper in the country. It has the latest news, the best foreign correspondence, and the largest staff of home correspondents. All objectionable news and advertisements are rigidly excluded.
Terms to Mail Subscribers.
The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday edition $12
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday edition 10
The Sunday edition, per annum 2
THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.
The Semi-Weekly Times contains a very careful epitome of our foreign and home correspondence; an interesting selection of current literature from the best foreign and domestic magazines; a choice variety of agricultural matter, and the very latest news up to the hour of going to press. TERMS—$3 per annum. Club rates—Two copies, one year, $5; Ten copies, one year, $25, and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.
THE WEEKLY TIMES.
The Weekly Times is undoubtly the best paper for the farmer, for the mechanic, and for all who live in localities which are served only by weekly mails. It contains in addition to editorial comments on current topics, an excellent condensation of the news of the week; the most important events both home and foreign, are reviewed at length, and a large quantity of matter is given especially interesting to the farmer and mechanic. Its market reports are the fullest and most accurate in the country. Terms—$2 per annum.
Club rates of The Weekly—all to one Post-Office address—Five copies, per annum, $7,50; Ten copies per annum, $12,50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and one extra copy to each club. For every club of fifty, one copy of The Semi-Weekly

The Huntingdon Journal.

Wednesday Morning, Nov. 12, 1873.

READING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Brief Mention--Home-Made and Stolen

Boring talks water works.

Local news is what we want.

Thanksgiving. Turkeys roost high.

Col. Williams is chuck full of Silsby.

Frank Stewart's moustache is visible.

The new academy building is looming up.

Boss Africa looks venerable behind glasses.

Leister is pushing things on his new house.

A word in every-body's mouth—"Suspended."

Beet juice and water are not popular as a drink.

The late Hon. Job Mann, of Bedford, died intestate.

Two or three of our young men "done" New York last week.

Poultry thieves have commenced operations for the winter.

The directors "did" the public schools one day last week.

Stock ale is quite a luxury. It "sells" better than any other.

There is a new schedule on Broad Top. See another column.

The Gas Company is extending pipes in several localities.

There ought to be sewers on both Washington and Penn streets.

There are several cases of typhoid fever reported in West Huntingdon.

The Coleman Troupe disbanded, in Altoona, last week, owing to the panic.

Centre county elected a Republican Commissioner at the late election.

People who have money can now secure bargains. Cheap is the word.

The new Methodist church, it is said, will be the finest edifice in Mt. Union.

Let every subscriber of the JOURNAL procure us an additional subscriber.

The drummers find it hard work to make expenses. They are dropping off.

The last "suspension" reported is that of Wade, the murderer. He died game.

An outlet, for wagons, to the Coal Wharf has been graded on Eighth street.

There are a large number of buildings to be completed this fall yet in this place.

The crisis in money matters has not apparently affected local railway travel.

A number of oil tanks are being overhauled at the Car Works. It is a greasy job.

We are daily asked whether we have any houses to rent. Build more houses!

Robert McDivitt, esq., is building a new addition to his barn, in Oneida township.

Goods are declining fearfully in the east. Many articles have declined 40 per cent.

Several hundred Mormons passed through this place last week, *en route* for Utah.

The Brethren Church at Coffee Run, this county, was dedicated on Sunday last.

Hon. John Scott and family departed for Washington on Thursday morning last.

Our young typo friend, Frank Willoughby, esq., is the happy daddy of a bouncing boy.

The road is full of tramps. Hourly people are called upon for eatables and wearables.

Fisher & Sons sold several thousand dollars worth of goods, in a single week, at their cost sale.

There is quite a large criminal list for this week; however, there are very few important cases.

Trains are running regularly twice a day on the Dunning's Creek Branch of the B. & B. Railroad.

James M. Gibson is building a neat residence on Washington street, between twelfth and thirteenth.

It is suggested that an arbitration had better be agreed upon to settle the hat question. We vote aye.

The success of Fisher & Sons, in selling off their old stock, shows the efficacy of judicious advertising.

The First National Bank at Hollidaysburg has established a branch at Williamsburg, Blair county.

The Newton Hamilton bridge is approaching completion. The trestle work for the last span is erected.

Mr. Job Shinn, of Mt. Union, was badly injured by a gangway falling in at Matilda Furnace last week.

Hill Valley contains at least one School Director who has no music in his soul. And his name it is Dell.

The West school house in Henderson township, has been repaired. It is now a credit to the township.

Warther has been frescoing Doctor Brumbaugh's office, and he has done it in his usual artistic manner.

Mat. McAteer, recently a R. R. conductor on the Middle Division, has taken the Harris House, Harrisburg.

The Presbytery of Huntingdon contributed $434.88 to the board of Church Erection during the last year.

The Huntingdon Presbytery was assessed $65 for the ensuing year at the instance of the Finance Committee.

Geissinger went hunting the other day, and came home with a game finger. He had just smashed it a little bit.

The new Atlas of Blair and Huntingdon counties, published by A. Pomeroy & Co., is now ready for delivery.

There are large numbers of persons applying for work at the various manufacturing establishments in town.

The Hollidaysburg *Register* and the Mount Union *Times* are passing editorial compliments. They have wickers on.

A new Masonic Lodge has been established at Everett. A new one in Huntingdon would have an enlivening effect.

This and next week, will be a most excellent time to pay the printer. Everybody is coming in to Court, you know.

The Broad Top Railroad will do a heavier business this year, ending 31st of December, 1873, than any previous year.

The proprietors of Greenwood Furnace, it is announced, refuse to pay any money to their employees. Trade is the order.

Several persons were immersed by the Rev. Mr. Hunter, of the Baptist Church, of this place, on last Sunday after service.

For selling liquor, contrary to the local option law, eight persons were fined $100.00 each in the recent Blair county court.

A statement of the condition of the various banks with which Wm. M. Lloyd is connected will be published as soon as compiled.

H. Clay Marshall, esq., of Mt. Union, shot a wild turkey last week, and now he thinks he can shoot a deer. We expect he will.

M. F. Whitaker & Co. are starting a new grocery in the basement of the building occupied by Westbrook, opposite the Post Office.

The editor of the *Times* thinks we are no judge of horse flesh. His judgment of our judgement will not hurt the general's horse.

The Relief Fund for disabled Ministers received donations to the amount of $1,461 from the Presbytery of Huntingdon during the year.

Hallowe'ening must be profitable employment in Mount Union. The boys get skiffs and dredge the canal next day for carts et cetera.

The *Monitor* put its foot into the second Silsby idea, and kind of flattened it out. It is an advantage to have a good-sized understanding.

Frank Higgins, Esq., late reporter on the Johnstown *Voice*, dropped in the other day. He confirms the general dullness over the hill.

Abraham Miller, esq., has retired from the board of Commissioners, after three years arduous services. He was a watchful and efficient officer.

That embodiment of gas and bluster, Harry White, of Indiana, Pa., never lets an opportunity pass without stabbing the country press. He is the smallest large man in the Commonwealth.

Any of our subscribers living in the neighborhood of Wensel's Store, can be supplied with our paper from that point if they will inform us.

The panic is determined to purge the country thoroughly. We will all feel like recovering from a heavy dose of "blue-pills" when it is over.

It is astonishing what a large number of wild turkeys are seen by hunters this fall, and, yet, it is just as remarkable, that so few are brought home.

They have long prayers at Mount Union. If there is place in the wide world that needs long prayers and a great many of them, Mount Union is the place.

The job work turned out from our job office will compare with any job work done any where in the State. Our prices are reasonable. Give us an order.

Don't forget to bring in what you owe the printer when you come to Court. If you are not coming yourself send it in with your neighbor. We need money badly.

The *Times* says the people of Mt. Union just go to Church to show off their new suits. The sinners! Wonder what the editor goes for? To see their new suits, eh?

Some of the Mt. Union boys played malicious mischief on Hallowe'en, and they have been threatened with prosecution. They have since undid the mischief and are not happy.

Mrs. Belle Points, wife of Moses A. Points, esq., of Bedford, died suddenly last week. She was an estimable young wife. We deeply sympathize with the bereaved husband.

Dr. Rowan Clark, of Bell's Mills, who was severely injured some three months ago, we are happy to see, is about again. He will soon be able to attend to his practice as usual.

Mount Union was happy one day last week. The town was visited by "a Live Bear of the black (?) species (!)" that could dance and "perform various other feats." *Vide Times.*

N. K. Covert, esq., was sworn in and took his seat in the board of Commissioners on Monday last. He is a very pleasant and agreeable gentleman and will make an excellent Commissioner.

There are more shaky individuals to be found now than when the "Juniata Shakes" hold high carnival over all the river region. If this thing don't soon stop we will all be able to start afresh.

The regular election officers will hold the election for the adoption or rejection of the New Constitution, save in Philadelphia, where a commission has been appointed to secure an honest expression.

It is rumored that the hands employed in the Pennsylvania railroad shops, in Altoona, will resume work on the ten hour plan on the first of January and that additional shops will be constructed at that point.

Governor Hartranft last week re-appointed Judge Potts President Judge of the Johnstown Court. Judge Hamilton was also re-appointed one Associate, and G. B. Gageby, the other, in place of Judge Flattery, ousted.

Rev. J. W. Curry has made $100 by daily beseeching the Creator of the Universe to save the members of the Constitutional Convention. "It is a great economy in God to do the like," especially including Harry White.

The E. B. T. R. R. Company has purchased a new engine, No. 3. It has eight drivers, weighs fifty one thousand pounds, and cost $10,500. It will, for the present, be used as a shifter in the car yard at Mt. Union.

The *Watchman* wants to know what has become of all the former pungency of the Hollidaysburg *Standard*. Wonder wether Local Option has had anything to do with it? The *Standard* has been very *dry* since its adoption.

Do not close up the damper in the pipe of a gas-burner stove and go to bed. Miss Minnie Burchinell did this last week, and a good constitution and an early waking up in the morning, prevented a Coroner's inquest and a funeral.

Rev. N. Grier White, of the Huntingdon Presbytery, was chosen Moderator of the Harrisburg Synod, Rev. T. H. Robinson, D. D., stated Clerk, and John A. Weir, esq., Treasurer. The second church of Carlisle was chosen as the next place of meeting.

The columns of the JOURNAL are open to every body that wants to use them to venti late any moral hobby, but we insist upon it that the ventilator confine himself to the least possible space. A short horse is easy curried, and, besides this, he takes up very little room.

Dick & Fitzgerald, Book Publishers, New York City, will accept our thanks for four little volumes entitled respectively, "How to Conduct a Debate; "The Fireside Magician, or the Art of Natural Magic Made Easy;" "The Yankee Cook Book;" and "Jack Johnson's Jokes for the Jolly."

It is said that the Kemble Furnaces have so much iron on hand that our friend Lauder has a mind to take the contract, for the construction of the Southern Pacific, off of the hands of the Southern Construction Company, and complete it, using none but his own iron. It may be a false report, however.

The Harrisburg Synod of the Presbyterian Church, embracing the Presbyteries of Huntingdon, Carlisle, Northumberland and Wellsboro, met in the Great Island Presbyterian church, Lock Haven, Oct. 23rd at 7½ o'clock, P. M., and was opened by a sermon of the retiring Moderator, Conway P. Wing, D. D.

If some of our philanthropists could only be induced to turn their attention to the heathenish boys that frequent our streets, instead of the heathen of New Zealand, they might do something practical. We have heard these little savages use more horrible oaths, in five minutes, than the real savages would in a lifetime.

Henry Davis, Sr., of West township, raised 427 bushels of ears of corn on two and a half acres of land, this last season. Mr. Davis had prepared the ground for tobacco, and failing in having it planted in time he put it in corn, with the above result. This shows what can be done on a small piece of ground if it is well farmed.

The editor of the *Times* is an excellent dramatic and musical critic. He knows just how loud an alto should sing in order to insure harmony, and prevent the music from "grating harshly on a sensitive musical ear," (the editor's ear), and he knows to a t the size of the boot worn by "the professor." He should have said further that harmony in music depends upon regularity of sound waves, that octaves are measured by doubles, and that a boot for beating time should be either a number two, four, eight or sixteen. No intermediate numbers or fractions will answer.

Our friend Fisher, local of the Bedford *Gazette*, visited Huntingdon last week, and we were really glad to meet him. He has been abusing us like a Turk, for the longest time, but then we suppose it was all in a Pickwickian sense, and we most heartily forgive him. It's all right, John. Our string is always out. Drop in whenever you come to town.

A correspondent of the Mount Union *Times* takes the editor to task for not standing up through a half hour prayer, where aged ladies could stand it out. If they had been as diminutive as the editor of the *Times*, it is not likely they could have stood it out either. That correspondent should take a man of his own size when he wants to poke fun.

A neat tinted paper pamphlet, entitled "The Crowning Gift of Heaven," by John W. Welch, esq., "Bard of the Mountain," will be issued from the JOURNAL Job Office this week. It is a recital of the prominent scenes in the life of our Savior in most excellent verse. Mr. Welch has fine poetical talents and should be encouraged by our people. We hope that his pamphlet will meet with ready sale.

One of the most important cases down for trial, this week, is the Guss-Wharton slander suit. The defence has subpœned a large number of witnesses to sustain the charges made and to show up the Plaintiff's character. Satan's summons in the "Vision of Judgment," was not more numerously responded to. The impression is that the suit will be abandoned to avoid further exposure.

The editor of the Mount Union *Times* ought to get a dictionary or else employ a competent proof reader. He writes Hallowe'en "Holloweve," and he raves about "soft sowder" as if there were such a thing. His knowledge of English Grammar, too, is refreshing. Witness the following from last week's *Times*: "It wasn's' their carts." And the way he slings in capital letters would shame an eighteenth century divine.

Temp. Taylor and Will Bare, when out hunting on Friday last, came upon a nest of bears within a mile of Shade Gap. There were four bears, two old and two young ones. The said Nimrods did not stop to parley with the bears. It is reported that Will didn't stop running until he reached Shade Gap, but we regard this as a terrible lie. A party was to go from Orbisonia on Sunday to find the bears.

In an article, copied in the last JOURNAL, from the New York *Times*, giving the banks represented by Lloyd, Hamilton & Co., of New York, the Philipsburg Banking Company, of Philipsburg, Centre county, was named. We learn that this establishment was in no way connected with Lloyd, Hamilton & Co., and that the balance between the parties, at the time of the suspension, was less than $200.

The banks with which Wm. M. Lloyd is connected, and in which individual responsibility is involved, are Lloyd, Hamilton & Co., New York; Wm. M. Lloyd & Co., Altoona; Wm. M. Lloyd, Bedford; Lloyd & Co., Ebensburg; Lloyd, Huff & Co., Greensburg; Lloyd, Huff & Co., Mt. Pleasant, Westmoreland county; Farmers' & Miners' Bank, Irwin's Station, Westmoreland county; Lloyd, Huff & Watt, Latrobe; Lloyd, Huff & Watt, Ligonier; Lloyd, Caldwell & Co., Osceola; Lloyd, Caldwell & Co., Tyrone; Huff & Co., East Liverpool, O.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF W. M. LLOYD & CO.—

ASSETS.

Bills Discounted	$371,965 57
Judgment Bonds and Mortgages	55,110 00
Bank and other Stocks	53,215 00
Banking House and Lot	30,000 00
Due from Solvent Banks and Bankers	23,738 79
Cash and Cash Items	15,572 89
Life Insurance Certificate	51,070 00
To Balance	1,617 01
	$602 449 26

LIABILITIES

Due Individual Depositors	$575,184 43
Due Banks and Bankers	27,264 83
	$602,449 26

The loss by Lloyd, Hamilton & Co., New York, is covered by Bank capital and surplus.

SURPLUS IN REAL ESTATE.

Coal lands in Somerset, Cambria and Clearfield counties,		
Ore lands in Fulton and Blair counties,		
Interest in two farms at Bell's Mills,		
" " Lloyd, McCauley & Baker Farm, Altoona,		
" " Mrs. Thomas' farm, "		$522,460 00
" " Grazier farm, "		
" " Hileman farm, "		
" " Ginter's heirs farm "		
" " Mowry lots, "		
" " Cramer lots, "		
Homestead and grounds, "		
Other houses and lots,		
Lands in Kentucky, Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, Illinois, Wisconsin, and West Virginia, 32,027 acres,		83,500 00.
		$605,960 00

After presenting the above exhibit the following proposition was offered and accepted:

ALTOONA, November 8, 1873.

To the creditors of W. M. Lloyd, Bedford, Wm. M. Lloyd & Co., Altoona, and Lloyd & Co., Ebensburg.

Having been obliged to suspend business conducted by me under the above names, I respectfully invite your consideration of the following proposition:

1. I propose to pay to the said creditors debt and interest in full—twenty per cent. in one year, thirty per cent. in two years, and twenty-five per cent. in four years from the acceptance of this proposition.

2. Inasmuch as I own a large amount of real estate, and many creditors might be willing to purchase portions of it in payment of the amounts due them, who might not otherwise wish to purchase, I request your consent that I might be permitted to make such sales.

3. Where certificates are held they shall be marked "extended as per agreement," or surrendered and new ones issued.

W. M. LLOYD.

INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK.—The question has been frequently asked, what security have depositors for money in National Banks, and the failure of several private Banks in the cities and country has created no little alarm among people in the country as to financial matters. According to the National Banking Law, under which the First National Bank of Huntingdon is chartered, the stockholders deposited in the Treasury of the United States, at Washington, Government Bonds to amount $150,000; (now worth considerably more,) and as an additional security the law provides that the Stockholders shall be liable individually for as much more, making the whole security for the liabilities of that Bank, $300,000. But in addition to all that, on the 1st of October, when people became alarmed about Banks generally, the Stockholders of the First National Bank of Huntingdon, signed an obligation, which has been exhibited to us, and made public, from which we make an extract, showing that all their private property is pledged as security to depositors:

"So entirely satisfied are we with the solvency of this Bank, that we, Stock-holders of the First National Bank of Huntingdon, in addition to the assets of the Bank, which we consider of themselves ample to meet all our liabilities, in addition to the liability imposed upon the Stock holders by the National Bank Law of an amount equal to the stock held by them, viz, $150,000, do hereby guarantee to all persons having deposits in this Bank, their payments in full, and for their payment, we will each hold ourselves individually liable, to the full extent of our private property.

"October 1, 1873.

"Thos. Fisher,	"John Scott,
"W. P. Orbison,	"H. G. Fisher,
"E. B. Isett,	"Wm. Dorris,
"Jno. H. Glazier,	"D. P. Gwin,
"John S. Isett,	"G. W. Garrettson."

DEDICATION.—The new M. E. Church, at Newburg, in Trough Creek Valley, will be dedicated on the 16th of November. Revs. M. K. Foster, P. E., and J. S. McMurray will officiate on the occasion. Services at 10½ A. M. and 6½ P. M. All are most cordially invited to attend. G. W. DUNLAP, Pastor.

Everybody buys Groceries at I. D. Massey's, 603 Washington street. All goods fresh, and prices remarkably low. Don't forget to call and see Massey. *

TRUNKS, Valieses and Umbrellas, at Cohen Bros., in the Diamond on Penn st. sept17tf.

THE RIGHT OF TEACHERS TO INFLICT CORPORAL PUNISHMENT.—Below will be found extracts from the charge of Judge Dean in the case of the Commonwealth *vs.* E. O. Haberacker, charged with assault and battery on one of his pupils in a Tyrone school. The attention of both parents and teachers is directed to the law on the subject as here elucidated:

It does not follow, in all cases, that because there has been a beating, that, therefore, it is unlawful. Though pain and injury has been inflicted, beating, to be battery, in the case of a teacher charged with assault and battery, must go further than the mere striking before a criminal prosecution can be sustained.

Criminality, where a master beats his servant, a parent his child, or a teacher his pupil, depends, from the relation of the parties, not on the beating alone, but upon the degree of force used, and the cause of the beating.

In self-defense a man cannot disable his assailant and then out of revenge beat him. The law only justifies him in using as much force as is necessary to repel the assailant; it allows him nothing for retaliation or revenge. If the assaulted party goes beyond the point of self-defense, the punishment becomes unlawful, and therefore a battery.

So a master may inflict punishment upon his apprentice, a parent upon his child, and a teacher upon his pupil without necessarily being guilty of battery; while in the case of those not sustaining this relation of master and apprentice, or parent and child, or teacher and pupil, the mere fact of a beating being shown by the commonwealth, the law presumes that it was unlawful, and therefore a battery; yet no presumption arises in either of the cases we have mentioned; the presumption is, where it is shown that a master has beaten his apprentice, a parent his child, or a teacher his pupil, that the beating was lawful and therefore not a battery—that it was such a beating as was necessary under the circumstances.

It is incumbent upon the commonwealth in a case of this kind, after having shown the beating, to go further, and, by proof, satisfy the jury that the beating went beyond a reasonable point; that it was unlawful. The parent, for the good of his child, to reform him, may inflict upon him such punishment as may be reasonable and necessary to effect that end. To secure attention to his studies or to maintain order in the school room, the teacher may do just what the parent may have done at home; he is *loco parentis* for the time being—occupies the same relation towards the child as the parent does at home. During school hours he has all the authority of the parent, and is held to no stricter accountability.

Neither the parent nor the teacher however, can beat the child to gratify a cruel or revengeful disposition, no matter from what cause revenge may have arisen. The punishment must have for its object the reformation or good of the child, or the maintenance of good government in the family or in the school room. If, from dislike of the child, spite, anger, the beating is inflicted, whether slight or severe, the beating is a battery and punishable as such.

So, if the punishment be cruel, or unreasonable, out of proportion to the nature of the offense committed it is a battery.

The teacher is responsible only for a malicious beating. If, from an error of judgment on the part of the teacher, he unintentionally goes beyond the bounds of moderation in the punishment; or if, from facts afterward discovered, it appears that the child committed no offense whatever worthy of punishment; still, if the teacher, at the time he inflicted the punishment, did not mean to be unusually severe, or believed in the guilt of the child he would not be responsible. For the time being he is judge, necessarily must be judge, jury and executioner; he must here, determine, and punish or execute, and he is no more responsible, criminally, for unintentional errors, errors of judgement, than you or we are responsible for errors of judgment here in the court room.

Any teacher who is so forgetful of the duties of his high calling, or the far-reaching consequences of his acts, as to maliciously or cruelly beat a pupil, should, without faltering or without hesitation on your part, be convicted of assault and battery. On the other hand, it is of the greatest moment that our teachers in our public schools be encouraged and sustained in every proper exercise of their authority. The very existence of these institutions depends on sustaining the teacher in his authority, when properly exercised in the school room. If the teacher be stripped of his authority to enforce attention, or to prohibit disorder in the school room, by unfounded and trivial prosecutions, the end of the system for good is very near at hand; rebellion and contumacy on the part of the pupils will become chronic; the teacher, instead of training youth will be engaged in a continual contest to maintain his authority.

GREAT CLEARING COST SALE!—EIGHT *Thousand Dollars Worth of Goods to be Disposed of at Cost!*—We have the above amount of merchandise on hand, and we propose to clear it out, as fast as possible, at a COST SALE, to commence on Monday, the 27th of October. This you will find to be a grand opportunity to procure

CASSIMERES,	GLOVES,
JEANS,	HOSIERY,
LADIES' FURS,	CARPETS,
FLANNELS,	OIL CLOTHS,
MUSLINS,	MATTINGS,
BOOTS & SHOES,	&c., &c., &c.,

and any thing else we have on hand, *at first cost*, with no addition or charge whatever.

These goods must and shall be sold, and the prices will convince you that now is the time to buy what you need for the winter.

Don't forget the day of opening the sale, *Monday, October 27th.*

The Store Rooms occupied by us, and also two rooms over the Express Office, will be for rent from April 1st, 1874.

oct.22.4.] FISHER & SONS.

ACCIDENT.—Mr John Thompson, of Birmingham, met with quite a serious accident on Monday evening last by being thrown from a buggy. Mr. Alex. Morris and Mr. Thompson were on their way home from this place in a buggy and when about a mile below this place a young man by the name of Grazier rode past the buggy on horse-back leading another horse, and when up with the buggy the horse being led kicked and became entangled with a wheel, upsetting the vehicle and throwing both gentlemen out. Mr. Thompson was struck on his head producing concussion of the brain, and is lying in a very critical condition. Dr. Burket of this place was sent for at once and is giving the injured man such surgical attention as his case requires. Mr. Morris fortunately escaped unhurt.—*Tyrone Democrat.*

THE VICTOR RESTAURANT.—Mr. L. E. Edwards has opened a new Restaurant in Mr. David Blair's building, formerly occupied by Hertzler & Bro., immediately opposite the Union depot, where travelers will find every thing that they can desire to nourish the inner man. He keeps large quantities of the best oysters which he retails to families. If you are hungry call at the "Victor."

BLANKS.—Receipts for Collectors and Treasurers of School Tax for sale, at this office, at fifty cents a hundred. If sent by mail four cents additional must be added for postage.

Tax Executions for State, County and Militia tax, under the late collection act, for sale at this office, at one dollar per hundred. If sent by mail five cents additional must be added for postage. tf.

FOR a fine line of Boy's and Children Hats or Caps, go to Cohen Bros., No. 422 Penn street. sept17tf.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD—*Report of Coal Shipped:*

	TONS
For week ending Nov. 8, 1873	7676
Same time last year	5495
Increase for week	2181
Decrease for week	
Shipped for the year 1873	404,228
Same date last year	263,011
Increase for year 1873	141,217

FOR the latest styles of Bows and Ties go to Cohen Bros., in the Diamond. sept17tf.

FIFTY CENTS WILL PAY FOR THE JOURNAL FOR THREE MONTHS!—We desire every Post Master in the county to send us at least four new subscribers for three months, at fifty cents each. This can readily be done, and at some of the larger offices double this number ought to be obtained. Send us FIFTY CENTS and get the JOURNAL for three months. tf.

FOR the latest styles of Silk Hats go to Cohen Bros., in the Diamond. sept17tf.

SHOOTING MATCH.—On Thanksgiving Day there will be a shooting match, in Huntingdon, on an extensive scale. Fifty turkeys will be shot for. The marksmen of Blair, Cambria and Huntingdon counties are invited to participate. [nov5,3t

TWO HUNDRED WEST HUNTINGDON LOTS FOR SALE.

Apply to R. ALLISON MILLER, No. 228½ Hill St.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF MILLINERY GOODS.—Miss E. M. Africa has just returned rom the east with a large and fashionable stock of bonnets, hats, notions, assortment of children's aprons, &c., &c. And every thing in her line. tf.

WHEN you come to Court don't forget to call at E. C. Summers & Co.'s store, opposite Williams' marble yard. They sell all goods at only 5 per cent. advance on cost. [n5.2w.

FOR a fine White Shirt go to Cohen Bros., three doors from the post office. sept17tf.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

The Religious Amendment of the Constitution.

MR. EDITOR:—Absence from home and pressing duties while at home, have caused considerable delay in fulfilling my promise, and now, as briefly as possible, I will describe the measure referred to in the above caption. Those who are advocating this measure, are Christian men, they believe that Christianity is the only true religion, and that national, as well as individual safety and prosperity depend on obedience to Christ. They desire that this religion, with all its heaven born privileges and blessings—its freedom and free institutions—shall be preserved and perpetuated in this country, that our government shall be a Christian government, our laws, Christian laws, and our people, a Christian people.

They have inscribed on their banner the acknowledgment of Christianity in our national constitution—but this, beside being an act of homage to Almighty God, and a deserved recognition of Him for His great goodness to us as a nation, is a means to an end. With this bare acknowledgment of religion, without its reality and power among the people, they will not be satisfied; but they do think this acknowledgment necessary, and very many of the best heads and hearts in our country agree with them.

The real question at issue is, shall Christianity be maintained in our land, or shall it be rooted out? Shall this be Emanuel's land, or shall it be given up to infidelity and atheism? This issue has been raised by the disciples of Christ. They fled to this country to find an asylum from persecution, where they could worship God, according to His Word, and they took possession of this country in His name; He was acknowledged by the Pilgrims in the cabin of the May Flower, in that instrument which they adopted for their government, after they would land, and in the prayers that ascended from that sterile rock it was dedicated to Him. Our fathers believed in and fully acknowledged this religion, the altars at which they worshipped were Christian altars, and they fought their battles in the name of the Lord of hosts; and our civilization and laws are Christian. So it has been, and so the friends of this measure desire it to continue. But this issue has been raised by the enemies of Christianity, who are not willing that the vows of the pilgrim forefathers shall be kept, and their purpose is that Christianity shall be outlawed and banished from our land. For a number of years this anti-Christian party, consisting mostly of atheists, infidels, jews, rationalists and spiritualists, have been combining and organizing, and preparing for more decided opposition to Christianity. That all your readers may see the demands of this party I will here insert their platform as given in *The Index*, the organ of the party, published in Toledo, Ohio:

THE DEMANDS OF LIBERALISM.

1. We demand that churches and other ecclesiastical property shall no longer be exempted from just taxation.

2. We demand that the employment of chaplains in Congress, in State Legislatures, in the navy and militia, and in prisons, asylums, and all other institutions supported by public money, shall be discontinued.

3. We demand that all public appropriations for sectarian educational and charitable institutions shall cease.

4. We demand that all religious services now sustained by the government shall be abolished; and especially that the use of the Bible in the public schools, whether ostensibly as a text-book or avowedly as a book of religious worship, shall be prohibited.

5. We demand that the appointment by the President of the United States or by the Governors of the various States, of all religious festivals and feasts shall wholly cease.

6. We demand that the judicial oath in the courts and in all other departments of the Government shall be abolished, and that simple affirmation, under pains and penalties of perjury, shall be established in its stead.

7. We demand that all laws directly or indirectly enforcing the observance of Sunday as the Sabbath shall be repealed.

8. We demand that all laws looking to the enforcement of "Christian" morality shall be abrogated, and that all laws shall be conformed to the requirements of natural morality, equal rights and impartial liberty.

9. We demand that not only in the Constitution of the United States and of the several States, but also in the practical administration of the same, no privilege or advantage shall be conceded to Christianity or any other special religion; that our entire political system shall be founded and administered on a purely secular basis; and that whatever changes shall prove necessary to this end shall be consistently, unflinchingly and promptly made.

In some of these demands, the Papists earnestly co-operate with the Liberals, and together they constitute a powerful party. Many Leagues have been organized in different parts of our country for the purpose of urging these demands, and under their auspices, a remonstrance against any recognition of God in our Constitution signed by nearly 35,000 was sent to Congress last winter. The object in view is the overthrow of Christianity. The key-note of this party was struck in the annual convention of the National Association of Spiritualists, in Chicago, some two months ago, when one of the members announced that he was "determined on the destruction of the Christian religion," and another of the members, a male delegate, proposed that instead of Spiritualists they would take the name of "Anti-Christians," and his proposition was received with "great applause." And in a resolution, they recommended the organization of Liberal Leagues throughout the United States for the purpose of opposing any recognition of Christianity in our Constitution.

A violent crusade has been made for years, and continues to be made, by this liberal licentious class against our Sabbath, the Bible in our Schools, our laws regulating marriages and the safety of these stays, and safeguards of religion in our land is endangered. Many places the Sabbath is openly violated with impunity, especially in our cities, public libraries are being opened, and music introduced into parks, street cars are run, and boats make their pleasure trips, and places of sinful amusement are frequently opened. In fact our Sabbath is being fast turned into a mere holiday, and Congress itself has on several occasions held sessions on the Lord's day. And the Bible has already been discarded from some of our common schools, and in Ohio it has been officially ruled out by the decision of the Supreme Court in the case appealed from Cincinnati.

This issue, I repeat, has not been raised by Christians, but by the enemies of Christianity, who are not willing that our Christian laws and institutions shall remain, but desires that our beautiful heritage shall be given up to the cold and deathly embrace of rationalism and infidelity. And this issue must be met and that soon and boldly, or future generations will bitterly reproach us for wickedly loosing, the richest legacy ever given to any nation on earth.

As to the proper course to be pursued in defending our religion from the encroachments of its enemies, all would agree that the Bible should be circulated, the gospel should be preached, and everything done that can be, to bring sinners to Christ, and increase the power and efficiency of the church. But it is believed that something additional should be done to defend our public religious institutions, as marriage, the oath, the Sabbath, from the attacks of the enemy. As these are established by law, and can be maintained only by law, there should be constitutional safeguard thrown around them, so that they could not be set aside by infidel judges or even by salary-grabbing law-makers. Is it not obvious to every one, that in a government like ours, there must be in the constitution authority for all laws enacted under it? And laws are sometimes decided void simply because they are not within the limits of the constitution. And so it is and must be with laws that respect religion in the State; they must be sanctioned by the constitution, or they will sooner or later be declared null and void. So it was in the late decision of the Supreme Court in Ohio. They decided against the use of the Bible in the common schools, on the plea that it was not sanctioned by the constitution of that state. And when an appeal to come before the Supreme Court of the United States, involving the constitutionality of the laws, respecting the employment of chaplains in congress, and in the army and navy, these laws could be sustained only by showing that there is authority for them in the constitution. This same want is now felt by some on behalf of the common school system, which is so bitterly assailed by the Roman Catholic priesthood. In a large meeting held October 28th, in the Cooper Institute, New York, on behalf of the common schools occasioned by this opposition, the following resolution was adopted.

Resolved, In order that our common school system may be national, and may be placed beyond the reach of its enemies, we are in favor of incorporating its general principles in the Constitution of the United States; so far as to secure education to the youth of the whole country.

Yes, if this was done, it would place it beyond the reach of any local opposition. And this is what is needed for the Christian institutions of our country, incorporate their principles in the Constitution of the United States, and this would place them beyond the reach of their enemies.

But it is manifest that there is not in our national constitution any plain recognition of God or of the Christian religion. His name is not found in it, not even in the oath that is administered to the President when he takes his seat. The enemies boast of this, and the friends of Christ, have with shame, to admit it. And what the advocates of this measure want, and who that calls himself a Christian could be satisfied with less? is to have this want supplied, to have God and his law plainly acknowledged in our highest Charter, and all brought to adore and serve him. *

From Mapleton.

A correspondent sends us the following severe criticism upon the Mapleton people. We hope that some one interested will set the writer right if he is mistaken:

MR. EDITOR:—Having had occasion to attend the meeting that has been in progress at Mapleton for some weeks, I deem it advisable to notice a few facts in regard to the behavior of some of the Church goers of that noted place. I first will note the singing, which was charming. It seemed as though each one had a tune of their own and sung to suit themselves, and not the occasion. I noticed that there was considerable benzine in existence, from the appearance of some of the young men of the place, who attend the meeting for no other purpose than to misbehave and make fun of those who are trying to do good. The ladies, too, form a very important part of the congregation as regards misbehavior. I think they are equal to the young men. I noticed several who came into the Church swinging their heads and body as though they were about to prepare for an action which would require their utmost power. They would bustle up to a seat, turn half way around to see if any one was watching them, then gather their dress up behind, give their bustle a shake, (so the young men could hear the paper rattle,) and sit down and commence to adjust their curls and other fixings, which took the most of their time during the service. I noticed one young lady in particular that sat on one side of the middle row of pews, but before the services were over she was on the other side having crept under the dividing strip between the two sides. As regards the amount of good being done I believe there has been four or five convertions up to this time. I do not wish to throw any insinuations whatever at the pastor in charge, for I believe that he is doing all that is in his power for the conversion of sinners. Yours,

EDD.

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Corrected Weekly by Henry & Co.

WHOLESALE PRICES.
HUNTINGDON, PA., November 4, 1873.

Superfine Flour	$ 6 00
Extra Flour	7 00
Family Flour	7 50
Red Wheat	1 30
White Wheat	1 40
Bark per cord	9 00
Barley	60
Butter	25
Brooms ₰ doz	2 50
Beeswax ₰ pound	30
Beans ₰ bushel	2 00
Beef	7
Clovereed ₰ 64 pounds	4 00
Corn ₰ bushel on ear	50
Corn shelled	50
Chickens ₰ lb	8
Corn Meal ₰ cwt	1 75
Candles ₰ lb	12½
Cranberries ₰ quart	15
Dried Apples ₰ lb	6
Dried Cherries ₰ lb	6
Dried Beef	20
Eggs	20
Feathers	25
Flaxseed ₰ bushel	1 25
Hops ₰ pound	25
Hams smoked	12½
Shoulder	8
Side	9
Hay ₰ ton	15 00
Lard ₰ lb new	10
Large onions ₰ bushel	1 50
Oats	40
Potatoes ₰ bushel new	50
Plaster ₰ ton ground	13 00
Rags	3
Rye	65

PHILADELPHIA PRODUCE MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, November 8—Bark is dull and in the absence of sales we quote No. 1 quercitron at $35 per ton.

Cloverseed moves slowly at 6@8c ₰ lb, according to quality. Timothy ranges from $2.70 to $3 for large and small lots. Flaxseed is quoted at $1.95.

Cotton is inactive at 13½@14c middling uplands and gulf.

The flour market remains quiet, the inquiry being confined to the immediate wants of the home consumers, whose purchases foot up 500 barrels including superfine at $4.50@5.25; extras at $5@5.75; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family at $7@7.75; Pennsylvania do. do. at $7.25@7.75; Ohio and Indiana do. do. at $7@8.25, and fancy brands at $9.50@10, as in quality. Rye flour sells at $4.62½@4.75.

In wheat there is very little doing, sales of 2,000 bushels at $1.45@1.50 for red; $1.55@1.62 for amber, and $1.70@1.80 for white; 25,000 bushels No. 1 spring sold on private terms. 2,000 bushels rye sold at 85c. Corn is quiet, with sales of yellow at 65c and western mixed at 63@64c. Oats are firm, and 500 bushels western sold at 48@51c for white and 48c for light mixed. In barley and malt no sales.

Whisky is quiet at 93c for western iron bound.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

From Saturday's Philadelphia *Telegraph*; There were fewer disturbing elements in the local money market to-day than for several days past, the announcement of a scrip dividend by the Pennsylvania railroad having quieted things down considerably, and there is a more settled tone in the entire market in consequence. For business and merchantile purposes the demand for funds is only moderate, the season being over and trade universally depressed, restricting the requirements of borrowers within narrow limits. The rates are for the most part nominal, but there is a slight easing up to-day.

The gold market is very unsettled, opening in New York at 107¼, declined to 107, advanced to 107¾, and closed at 107¼.

Sterling exchange is quoted at the following rates; 60 days, 106; 3 days, 108¾.

Government bonds are active, and prices show a decided improvement.

At the stock board there was a

The Huntingdon Journal.

Farm and Household.

Care of Cows in Autumn.

An enterprising farmer of Western New York communicated recently his practice in the management of his cows during the season when the grass begins to fail. He says the great secret of rearing and feeding stock successfully is to keep what you get—to have every pound of flesh and fat that is produced. The question lying still back of that is, how shall the fat and flesh be retained? What to do and how to do it is the question. Hitherto I have always commenced feeding my cows meal in October and continued the regular extra feed through November; and we made more butter in one of those Autumn months than in any other month of the grazing season. I have a pint cup with flaring sides, that holds, when dipped in and heaped up full, about two quarts of goon Indian corn and oats, of equal parts, made of the pure grain. I never "cob" my animals. I am down on that cob system of management. With every fifteen bushels of corn and oats I mingle, before it is ground, about one bushel of flaxseed. This improves the quality of the feed for animals of any kind, as ground flaxseed, when mingled with grain, is far better for milch cows, for horses, for fattening sheep, or for young stock of any kind, than oil meal. I sow a little flaxseed every year for the express purpose of having the seed to mingle with the grain that is ground into meal for my cows and other stock. I think this is the true way to make money—to save all that is made without losing any portion. The little losses abstract the profits.

Kindness to Animals.

From the time the colt is born, he should be taught to regard man, whom he is afterwards to serve, as his protector and friend. A human hand should first lift him gently to his feet, and direct his little mouth to the source of maternal nourishment. With the human touch he should thus early be made to associate caresses and a supply for all his wants. Instead of yells and oaths and kicks and rude blows, he should hear only gentle, loving tones from the attendant's mouth, and pettings from his kindly palm. He should be taught to expect and watch for man's entrance to the stall or padlock where he is kept, as a dog waits for the coming of the master, as the season of joy and happiness. His little deer-like limbs should be handled, and he be taught to yield them promptly and without fear to the master's touch. In short everything that loving ingenuity can devise should be done to impress upon his mind thus early in life that man is his natural protector and friend between whom and him an intimate companionship has been ordained by beneficent Nature, which insures that he shall be protected and cherished while he serves. The horse has a *heart*-claim upon us. The young colt is, in some sense, a member of the family, one of the owner's household, second in rank and dignity only to the children. So the Arab regards him. The beautiful young thing, with its shining coat and gazelle eyes and sprightly antics, so full of bounding, but docile life, is literally his children's playmate. He shares their food, and often their sleeping mat; and a blow dealt him is as promptly resented as if it had been dealt the oldest son, for whose service in peace, and safety in the hour of battle, the young thing is being raised.—*From "The Perfect Horse."*

Apple Butter.

First, if you have cider, boil it down to the thickness of molasses or syrup; if intending to make the butter next day, leave some of the cider to cool the apples; if not intending to make right away, when you do make, put the apples to cool in water, or the weak cider, and as soon as they begin to cool, begin to stir to keep from burning in the kettle; as the apples cook down, fill up the kettle with raw apples or some that have been cooked in another kettle; when the apples are all in and cooked smooth, without any lumps, then put the strong cider in and boil till it is as strong as wanted. If cider is not plenty (some prefer when it is, to make it without, using molasses or sweets instead) it is made the same way, always cooking the apples well before putting in the sweetening; for the apples will not cook smooth in strong cider or molasses. I will not give any particular measures or rules as there are few people who like the same. Last year I had one barrel of cider; I boiled it down to four gallons and made sixteen gallons of butter. The cider was not sweet enough and I added sugar and molasses. We made the butter at different times, boiling the last the longest to make it strong enough to keep. For a stirrer we used a narrow board, a little higher than the kettle, with a long handle and some holes bored in the broad end, Be sure to keep stiring and keep the stirrer on the bottom of the kettle.—*Rural New Yorker.*

Build Good Barns.

A writer in the *Dutchess Farmer*, among other things said concerning the advantages of having good barns, remarks that he believes it is safe to say that money invested in well constructed barns pays from twenty to fifty per cent. every year, and that all will agree to the statement when we take into consideration the full advantages. The time to build platforms and fence stacks every year; the increased expenses of doing haying; the ten per cent. in the loss of hay; the half ton saved on wintering every ox or cow, and, in the same proportion as we feed younger and smaller stock; the increased risk of losing stock; the increased cost of doing chores; the disadvantage of having stock fixings constantly in your way, the continual exposure of all your stock to all the winds and storms, and all of them liable to great damage, while being built or fed out.

By providing suitable barns and stables, one can avoid all these losses, cares and troubles, and feel confident security as every load of hay is committed to their keeping, and every animal is thriving under their kind protection during the cold winter.

Miscellaneous.

TAKE
SIMMONS' SIMMONS' SIMMONS'
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SIMMONS' SIMMONS' SIMMONS'
TAKE LIVER
TAKE LIVER
TAKE LIVER
LIVER
LIVER
LIVER
LIVER TAKE
LIVER TAKE
LIVER TAKE
REGULATOR! REGULATOR!
REGULATOR! REGULATOR!
REGULATOR! REGULATOR!

This unrivalled Medicine is warranted not to contain a single particle of Mercury, or any injurious mineral substance, but is

PURELY VEGETABLE.

For FORTY YEARS it has proved its great valne in all diseases of the Liver, Bowels and Kidneys. Thousands of the good and great in all parts of the country vouch for its wonderful and peculiar power in purifying the Blood, stiululatinñ the torpid Liver and Bowels, and imparting new Life and Vigor to the whole system. *Simmon's Liver Regulator* is acknowledged to have no equal as a

LIVER MEDICINE.

It contains four medical elements, never united in the same happy propyrtion in any other preparation, viz: a gentle Cathartic, a wonderful Tonic, an unexceptionable Alterative and a certain Corrective of all impurities of the body. Such signal success has attended its use, that it is now regarded as the

GREAT UNFAILING SPECIFIC

for Liver Comploint and prinful offspring thereof, to wit: Dyspepsia, Constipation, Jaundice, Bill lious attacks, Sick Headache, Colic, Depression of Spirits, Sour Stomach, Heart Burn, &c., &c.

Regulate the Liver and prevent

CHILLS AND FEVER.

Simmons' Liver Regulator
Is manufactured only by
J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
Macon, Ga., and Philadelphia.

Price $1.00 per package; sent by mail, postage paid, $1.04. Prepared ready for use $1.00 and $1.50.

For sale by
JOHN READ & SONS,
Huntingdon, Pa.
June 11, 1873-1y.

VINEGAR BITTERS.

PURELY VEGETABE.

FREE FROM ALCOHOL.

Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of Vinegar Bitters?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of Vinegar Bitters in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflamation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, in Bilious Diseases.

Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters act on all these cases in a similar manner. By purifying the Blood they remove the cause, and by resolving away the effects of the inflammation (the tubucular deposits) the affected parts receive health, and a permanent cure is affected.

If men will enjoy good health, let them use Vinegar Bitters as a medicine, and avoid the use of alcoholic stimulants in every form.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,

Druggists and General Agents, San Francisco, California, and cor. Washington and Charlton Sts., New York.

Sold by JOHN REED & SONS.
Oct.8,1873.

PROTECT YOUR BUILDINGS!

Which may be done with less than quarter the usual expense by the use of GLINE'S PATENT SLATE ROOFING PAINT. A roof may be covered with a very cheap shingle, and by the application of this slate be made to last from 25 to 30 years. Old roofs can be patched and coated and made to look much better and last longer than new shingles without the Slate, for ONE-THIRD the COST of RE-SHINGLING. The cost of Slating new Shingles is only about the cost of simply laying them, and the Slate is FIRE-PROOF against sparks and live coals falling upon it, as may be easily tested by any one, and as appears from the fact that Insurance Companies make the same Tariff that they do for Slated Roofs. For tin and iron it has no equal, as it expands by heat and contracts by cold, and never cracks or scales. For Cemetery fences it is particularly adapted, as it will not corrode in the most exposed places. Roofs covered with Tar Sheathing Felt can be made water tight at a small expense. The Slate or Paint is EXTREMELY CHEAP! two gallons will cover a hundred square feet of Shingle roof, or over four hundred of Tin or Iron. Price of the Slate ready for use is 80 cents per gallon, $16 per half barrel, or $30 per barrel of about 40 gallons, freight from New York added. We furnish and apply the material for $2.50 per 100 square feet freight added. The Paint has a very heavy body, but is easily applied with a 4 or 6 inch coloring brush. On old and rotton shingles it fills up the holes and pores, hardens them, and gives a new and substantial roof that will last for years. On curled or warped shingles, it brings them to their place and keeps them there. It fills up the holes in tin or felting roofs and stops the leak; one coat is equal to ten of ordinary paint. The color of the Slate when first applied is of a dark purple; in about a month it changes to a light uniform slate color, and is, to all intents and purposes, Slate. It is a slow dryer, but rain will not affect it in the least in one hour after it is put on. Roofs examined, estimates of cost given, and when required, will be put in through repair. Orders respectfully solicited. Address B. J. WIESTLING, Jrn. Middletown, or R. R. WIESTLING, Huntingdon, Agents for Dauphin, Lancaster, Lebanon, Huntingdon, Bedford, Blair and Cambria counties.
Sept.24, 72-4t.

THE STERLING ORGAN.

30 TO 40 PER CENT.

saved by purchasing the Sterling Organ, which for beauty in design, purity, power and sweetness of tone, has few or no equals. It is unrivalled for varied and beautiful musical effects, prompt response to the touch, and ease and elasticity of action.

They are acknowledged by all musicians who have examined them, to be far in advance of any other. Call and examine prices before purchasing elsewhere, as I will not be undersold, and can afford to make large reductions in prices to buyers.

☞ This instrument is warranted for five years. Call or address
MISS ANNIE M. SKEES,
Music Teacher,
No. 419, Moore Street,
June18,'73tf. Huntingdon, Pa.

SPOKES, RIMS, PLOW & HANDLES

JOHN G. DAVIS & SON.
UNION SPOKE WORKS,
S. W. Cor. Leopard and Otter St.,
PHILADELPHIA.

☞ Send for Price List. ☜
July16,1873-1y.

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UNDERGROUND
or,
LIFE BELOW THE SURFACE,
BY THOS. W. KNOX.
942 Pages Octavo. 130 Fine Engravings.

Relates Incidents and Accidents beyond the Light of Day; Startling Adventures in all parts of the World; Mines and Mode of Working them; Caverns and their Mysteries; Down in the Depths of the Sea; Nights in Opium Dens; Life in Prison; Stories of Exiles; Journeys through Sewers and Catacombs; Accidents in Mines; Underworld of the Great Cities, etc., etc. For circulars and terms to agents, address the publishers.
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If you wish to know how Fortunes are Made and Lost; how Shrewd Men are Ruined; how Panics are Created; how Stocks are Bought and Sold, Read this Book. It relates the biographies of the great leading speculators of New York, with a history of Wall Street and its operators during the past 200 years. For circulars and terms, address the publishers.
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Jan.1,'73.-1y.

Pianos.

PATENT

ARION

PIANO

COMBINES MANNER'S FOUR

SIMPLIFYING PATENTS,

THE MOST VALUABLE PATENTS EVER USED IN PIANO-FORTES.

PATENT ARION.

REVERSED
WOODEN
AGRAFFE.
THE
COMPOUND
REST
PLANK.
FULL
THE
IRON
FRAME.
AND THE
SUSTAINING
IRON
BAR.

A FEW REASONS

WHY THE

ARION PIANO

IS SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS:

The ARION PIANO-FORTE has greater power than any other Piano-Forte manufactured.

It will Stand in Tune Longer,

and in its mechanical construction it is more perfect, and, therefore, more durable, than any instrument constructed in the usual modern style.

The arrangement of the Agraffe, the manner of stringing, the peculiar form and arrangement of the Iron Frame

SUPERCEDES ALL OTHERS.

The use of a bar (which is a part of the Iron Frame on a line with the heavy steel stringing,) gives

GREAT STRENGTH

where most needed, and in this respect all other pianoes fail.

The construction of the WREST PLANK, into which the tuning Pins are inserted, is such that it is impossible for the pins to come loosened, or the Wrest Plank itself to split, as is too often the case in other Piano-Fortes.

The Extraordinary Evenness

throughout the scale, the excellent Singing Quality, the

LENGTH AND PURITY OF VIBRATION,

all go to prove what we claim, viz: that the

ARION PIANO-FORTE

Is the Best Instrument Manufactured.

ALSO

ESTEYS COTTAGE ORGANS,

WITH THE

VOX JUBILANT

AND

VOX HUMANA.

THE NE PLUS ULTRA OF

REED ORGANS,

universally acknowledged to be the BEST Organ made for Sunday Schools, Churches, Parlors and Lodges.

Having more power, with a sweeter tone, than any other Organ in the market notwithstanding the representations of agents interested in the sale of other Organs, *we do fully warrant every Organ for the period of five years, (at our own expense.)* We have no agent in Huntingdon at present, therefore all who may want one of the best Organs extant may receive, by corresponding with us, a price and descriptive list from which a selection may be made, to which we will give our personal attention, and guarantee satisfaction,

Send your orders to
E. M. BRUCE,
No. 18 N. 7th Street,
no15 Philadelphia, Pa.

Travellers' Guide.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Summer Arrangement.

On and after Sunday, November 2, 1873, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

Up Trains. Accom.	Mail	Stations.	Down Trains. Accom.	Mail
P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.
LE 5 50	LE 8 65	Huntingdon	AR 9 20	AR 4 00
5 55	8 10	Long Siding	9 15	3 55
6 05	8 20	McConnellstown	9 05	3 45
6 10	8 26	Pleasant Grove	8 58	3 40
6 25	8 45	Warkiesburg	8 45	3 25
6 35	8 55	Coffee Run	8 35	3 15
6 40	9 03	Rough and Ready	8 29	3 09
6 48	9 10	Cove	8 20	3 01
6 51	9 13	Fisher's Summit	8 17	2 58
7 10	9 30	Saxton	8 00	2 40
7 25	9 45	Riddlesburg	7 45	2 25
7 33	9 52	Hopewell	7 38	2 20
7 45	10 05	Pipers Run	7 26	2 08
7 53	10 10	Bralher's Siding	7 20	2 00
8 00	10 17	Tatesville	7 12	1 55
8 05	10 20	B Run Siding	7 09	1 49
8 10	10 27	Everett	7 03	1 43
8 15	10 30	Mount Dallas	7 00	1 40
8 35	10 50	BEDFORD	6 40	1 20

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

LE 9 40	2 50	Saxton	LE 7 20	AR 7 50
9 55	2 15	Coalmont	7 35	7 35
10 00	2 10	Crawford	7 40	7 30
AR 10 10	2 00	Dudley	7 50	7 20
		Broad Top City		

G. F. GAGE, Supt.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS.

Summer Arrangement.

Westward: Mail	Cincinnati Express	Passenger	Way	Mixed Train	Stations.	Harrisburg Accom.	Eastward: Mail	Philadelphia Express
P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
5 07	2 58	11 33	10 41		N. Hamilton	10 02	4 54	11 50
5 14	3 03	11 40	10 55		Mt. Union	9 55	4 46	11 53
5 23	3 09	11 48	11 10		Mapleton	9 47	4 38	11 47
5 31	3 15	11 56	11 26		Mill Creek	9 41	4 30	L. 40
5 45	3 25	12 10	11 50		Huntingdon	9 29	4 15	11 29
6 03	3 40	12 31	12 20		Petersburg	9 16	4 00	11 16
6 12	3 48	12 42	12 32		Barree	9 09	3 51	11 09
6 19	3 54	12 50	12 40		Spruce Creek	9 03	3 45	11 04
6 33	4 05	1 07	1 00		Birmingham	8 50	3 31	10 54
6 40	4 12	1 14	1 08		Tyrone	8 40	3 23	10 49
6 54	4 20	1 26	1 22		Tipton	8 30	3 13	10 42
7 09	4 25	1 33	1 30		Fostoria	8 25	3 07	10 37
7 16	4 28	1 38	1 36		Bell's Mills	8 22	3 03	10 34
7 25	4 34	2 00	2 00		Altoona	8 05	2 45	10 20
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.			A. M.	P. M.	P. M.

The Fast Line Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 59 P. M., and arrives at Altoona at 9 20 P. M.

The Pittsburg Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 2.40 a m, and arrives in Altoona at 4.00 a m.

The Pacific Express Westward leaves Huntingdon at 7 27 A. M. and arrives at Altoona at 8 55 A. M.

The Southern Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 5 39 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 6 24 A. M.

The Pacific Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 8.41 a m, and arrives at Harrisburg 11.40 a m.

The Fast Line, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 2 35 A. M. and arrives at Harrisburg at 5 40 A. M.

The Cincinati Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 05 P. M., and arrives at Harrisburg at 10 45 P. M.

The Philadelphia Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 11.29 p m, and arrives at Harrisburg at 2.55 a m.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO.

BEDFORD DIVISION.

On and after June 30, 1873, Passenger Trains will leave Bedford, as follows, viz:

6.35 a. m. Huntingdon Mail.
10.40 a. m. Cumberland Express.
2.00 p. m. State Line Accommodation.
4.05 p. m. Huntingdon Express.

Trains arrive at Bedford, as follows, viz:

From Huntingdon, at 10.35 a. m. and 9.00 p. m.
From Bridgeport, at 11.15 a. m. and 4.05 p. m.
From Cumberland at.....4.05 p. m.

W. H. BROWN,
Superintendent Bedford Division.
G. CLINTON GARDNER,
General Superintendent.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

On and after Sunday, August 30th, 1873, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

Northward.	No. 1.	No. 2.	Southward.	No. 2.	No. 4.
	A. M.	P. M.		A. M	P. M.
Orbisonia LE	8 30	3 20	Mt. Union LE	11 50	5 30
Shirley	8 55	3 45	Aughwick Mill	12 15	5 55
Aughwick Mill	9 10	4 00	Shirley	12 30	6 10
Mt. Union AR	9 35	4 25	Orbisonia AR	12 55	6 35

A. W. SIMS, Supt.

READING RAIL ROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

MONDAY, AUGUST 4TH, 1873

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York as follows: at 5.20, 8.10, a. m., and 2.00 p. m., connecting with trains on Pennsylvania Railroad, and arriving at New York at 12.35, 3.50 and 9.45 p. m. respectively.

Returning: Leave New York at 9.00 a. m. 12.50 and 5.30 p. m., Philadelphia at 7.30, 9.15 a. m., and 3.30 p. m.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Shamokin, Allentown and Philadelphia at 5.30 and 8.10 a. m., 2.00 and 4.05 p. m., stopping at Lebanon and principal way stations; the 4.05 p. m. train connecting for Philadelphia, Pottsville and Columbia only. For Pottsville, Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad leave Harrisburg at 3.40 p. m.

East Pennsylvania Railroad trains leave Reading for Allentown, Easton and New York at 7.30, 10.35 a. m., and 4.00 p. m. Returning, leave New York at 9.00 a. m., 12.50 and 5.30 p. m. and Allentown at 7.20 a. m 12.25 2.10, 4.35 and 8.55 p. m.

Way Passenger Train leaves Philadelphia at 7.30 a.m., connecting at Reading with train on East Penna. Railroad, returning leaves Pottsville at 4.35 p. m., stopping at all stations.

Leave Pottsville at 6.00, 8.05 and 9.10 a. m. and 2.30 p. m. Herndon at 10.00 a. m., Shamokin at 6.00 and 11.02 a. m., Ashland at 7.18 a.m. and 12.20 p. m., Mahanoy City at 7.53 a. m. and 12.54 p. m., Tamaqua 5.15 8.35 a. m. and 2.15 p. m. for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

Leave Pottsville via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Rail road at 8.05 a. m. for Harrisburg, and 12.05 p. m., for Pinegrove and Tremont.

Pottsville Accommodation Train leaves Pottsville at 6.00 a. m., passes Reading at 7.30 a. m., arriving at Philadelphia at 10.10 a. m. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 5.15 p. m., passes Reading at 7.40 p. m., arriving at Potteville at 9.20 p. m.

Pottstown Accommodation Train leaves Pottstown at 6.45 a. m., returning, leaves Philadelphia (Ninth and Green,) at 4.30 p. m

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 7.30 a. m. and 6.15 p. m., for Ephrata, Lititz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.; returning leave Lancaster at 8.20 a. m. and 3.30 p. m., and Columbia at 8.15 a. m. and 3.20 p. m.

Perkiomen Railroad Trains leave Perkiomen Junction at 9.00 a. m. 2.55 and 6.30 p. m., returning, leave Green Lane at 6.00 and 7.40 a. m., 12.35 and 4.20 p. m., connecting with trains on Reading Railroad.

Pickering Valley Railroad Trains leave Phoenixville at 9.05 a. m., 3.05 and 5.50 p. m.; returning leave Byers at 6.30 a. m., 12.40 and 4.20 p. m., connecting with trains on Reading Railroad.

Colebrookdale Railroad Trains leave Pottstown at 9.40 a. m. and 1.05, 6.20 p. m., returning leave Mount Pleasant at 5.50, and 11.25 a. m. and 3.00 p. m., connecting with trains on Reading Railroad.

Chester Valley Railroad Trains leave Bridgeport at 8.30 a. m. 2.40 and 5.33 p. m., returning leave Downingtown at 7.00 a. m., 12.30 and 5.40 p. m., connecting with trains on Reading Railroad.

On Sundays: leave New York at 5.30 p. m., Philadelphia at 8.00 a. m. and 3.15 p. m., 2.35 p. m. leave Pottsville at 8.00 a. m., leave Harrisburg at 5.30 a. m. and 2.00 p. m.; leave Allentown at 4.35 8.55 p. m.; leave Reading at 7.40 a. m. and 10.15 p. m. for Harrisburg, at 7.30 a. m. for New York, at 7.40 a. m. for Allentown and at 9.40 a. m. and 4.10 p. m. for Philadelphia.

Commutation, Mileage, Season, School and Excursion Tickets, to and from all points, at reduced rates.

Baggage checked through; 100 pounds allowed each Passenger.

J. E. WOOTTEN,
dec2,72.] General Superintendent.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

Through and Direct Route to Washington, Baltimore, Elmira, Erie, Buffalo, Rochester and Niagara Falls.

Five trains daily to and from Washington and Baltimore and Four trains daily to and from the North and West Branch Susquehanna, and two trains daily to and from Northern and Western Pennsylvania and New York.

On and after MONDAY, July 21st, 1873, trains on the Northern Central Railway will run as follows:

NORTHWARD.

MAIL	leaves Baltimore	8.30 a. m.
	leaves Harrisburg	1.30 p. m.
	leaves Williamsport	6.45 p. m.
	arrives at Elmira	10.30 p. m.
CINCIN'A EX.	leaves Baltimore	8.10 p. m.
	arrives at Harrisburg	12.05 a. m.
FAST LINE	leaves Baltimore	1.20 p. m.
	leaves Harrisburg	4.45 p. m.
	arrives at Williamsport	8.30 p. m.
NORTHERN EXPRESS	leaves Baltimore	12.01 a. m.
	arrives at Harrisburg	3.40 a. m.
NIAGARA EX.	leaves Baltimore	7.40 a. m.
	leaves Harrisburg	1.40 a. m.
	leaves Williamsport	2.10 p. m.
	leaves Elmira	5.05 p. m.
	arrives at Canandaigua	7.40 p. m.
ERIE MAIL	leaves Harrisburg	4.15 a. m.
	leaves Sunbury	6.20 a. m.
	leave Williamsport	8.30 a. m.
	leaves Elmira	12.10 p. m.
	arrives at Canandaigua	3.40 p. m.

SOUTHWARD.

MAIL	leaves Elmira	5.45 a. m.
	leaves Williamsport	9.30 a. m.
	leaves Harrisburg	2.10 p. m.
	arrives at Baltimore	6.35 p. m.
FAST LINE	leaves Harrisburg	3.40 a. m.
	arrives at Baltimore	6.45 a. m.
ERIE EX.	leaves Williamsport	7.55 a. m.
	leaves Sunbury	9.40 a. m.
	arrives at Harrisburg	11.30 a. m.
ERIE MAIL	leaves Canandaigua	4.25 p. m.
	leaves Elmira	8.05 p. m.
	leaves Williamsport	11.46 p. m.
	leaves Sunbury	1.30 a. m.
	arrives at Harrisburg	3.20 a. m.
PACIFIC EX.	leaves Harrisburg	11.50 a. m.
	arrives at Baltimore	3.40 p. m.
NIAGARA EX	leaves Canandaigua	11.30 a. m.
	leaves Elmira	1.50 p. m.
	leaves Williamsport	5.15 p. m.
	arrives at Harrisburg	8.20 p. m.
	leaves Harrisburg	8.35 p. m.
	arrives at Baltimore	12.30 p. m.
SOUTHERN EX	leaves Harrisburg	8.55 a. m.
	arrives at Baltimore	12.30 p. m.

Mail train north and south, Fast Line north, Pacific Express south, Erie Express south, Southern Express south, Niagara Express north daily, except Sunday.

Erie Mail north to Williamsport, Cincinnati Express north, Fast Line south, Northern Express north, and Niagara Express south, from Williamsport, leave daily.

Southern Express south from Canandaigua daily except Sunday; connects at Williamsport with Erie Mail south and arrives at Harrisburg daily, except Monday—connecting at Harrisburg with Fast Line south for Baltimore.

Niagara Express south connects at Harrisburg with Mail east for Philadelphia.

Erie Express south connects at Harrisburg with Pacific Express south for Baltimore.

Erie Mail north connects at Williamsport daily, except Sundays, for Elmira, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo and Suspension Bridge.

For further information, apply at the Ticket Office in the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot.

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